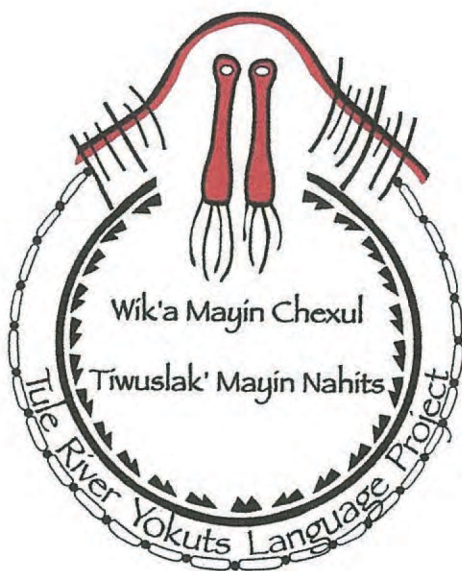
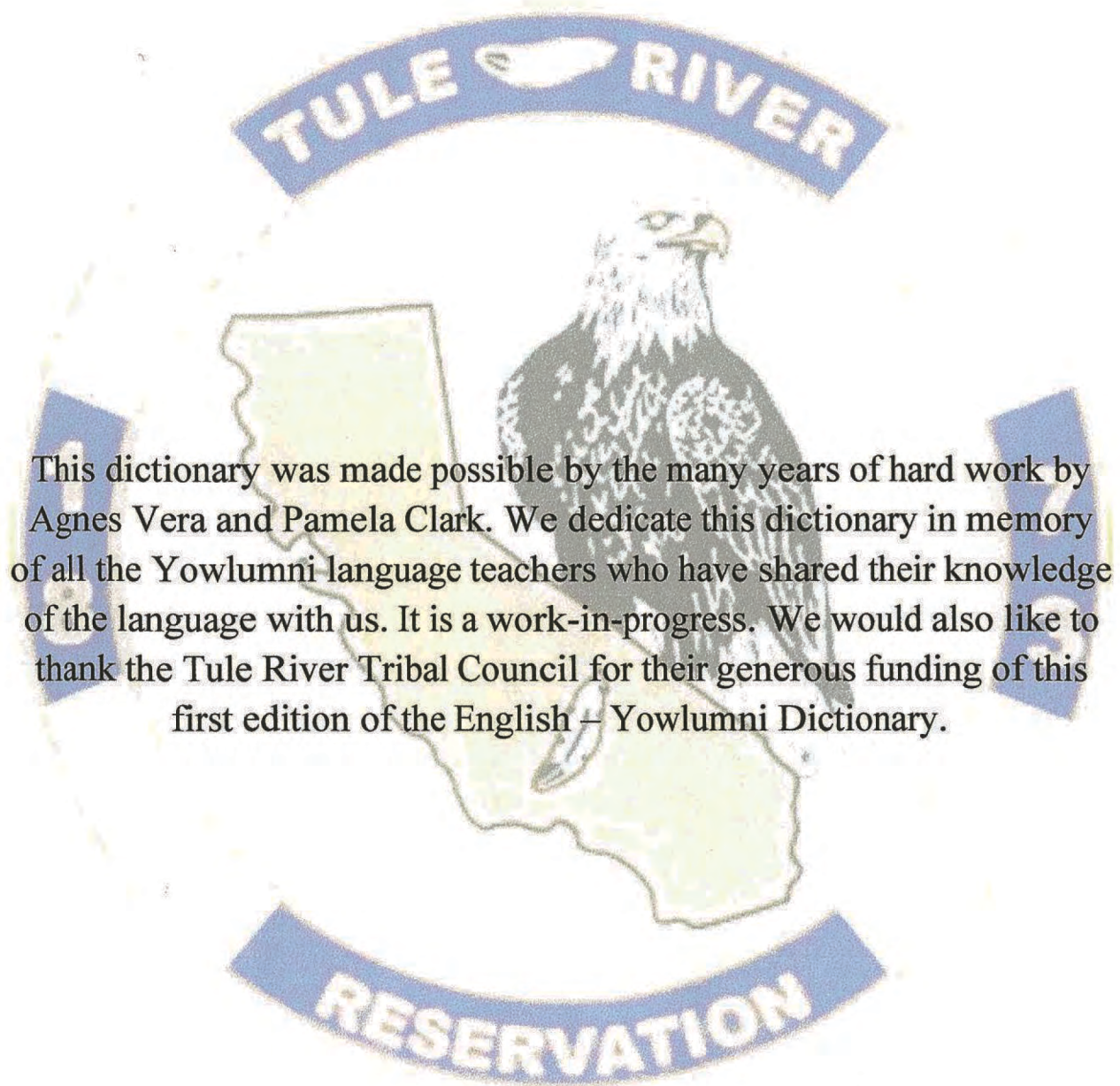


English – Yowlumni Dictionary



Agnes Vera
Pamela L. Clark
(2002)



This dictionary was made possible by the many years of hard work by Agnes Vera and Pamela Clark. We dedicate this dictionary in memory of all the Yowlumni language teachers who have shared their knowledge of the language with us. It is a work-in-progress. We would also like to thank the Tule River Tribal Council for their generous funding of this first edition of the English – Yowlumni Dictionary.

To: Tule River Tribal Council

Subject: Resume

Education: Graduated from Porterville Union High School (1964).
Graduated from the University of California at Berkeley
(1968) with a major in philosophy. Regents' Scholar (1964-
1968). Elected to Phi Beta Kappa (1969).

Languages (listed in order from most fluent to least fluent):
English, French, German, Spanish, Yowlumni, Russian, plus
enough Latin and Japanese to understand how these languages
function grammatically but not enough for practical use.

Employment: Seasonal inspector for USDA (1970-1972)

Freelance writer (1970 to the present)

Pianist for the Order of Eastern Star (1995 to the present)

Yowlumni teacher for TANF (2004 and 2005)

Yowlumni dictionary project with Agnes Vera (2006 to the present)

Civic involvement: Trustee of the Porterville Public Library
(1998-2006), serving three years as chairman.

Volunteer: Walk-in geography program for the first and second
grades at Belleview Elementary School (1990 to the present).
Teaching assistant in French one morning per week at PUHS
(1996 to the present).

MEMO

Subject: Dictionary-workbook (Yowlumni)
From: Pam Clark
To: All readers
[M] indicates C. Hart Merriam as the source

DICTIONARY-WORKBOOK ?

WHY NOT JUST CALL THIS THING A DICTIONARY ?

Because it isn't one.

Not yet.

What Agnes and I are trying to do is record her knowledge of the Yowlumni language in such a way that the words won't be locked in her head any more. As best we can tell, this is a first attempt to record all of Yowlumni in one place, and we know up front that our effort will not be 100% successful. There are going to be gaps where Agnes either never knew a word or can't remember it. There are going to be mistakes where my knowledge of Yowlumni isn't good enough to record what she says accurately. We hope other people will fill those gaps and correct those mistakes. We don't have any expertise that makes us better at this job than anyone else would be. We seem to have a little more time right now, and we share a belief that this project is urgent. The elders who learned to speak Yowlumni as children are not getting any younger. The time to make a record of their knowledge is now.

Real languages are too big and too complicated for any one person to know every single word in them. Think about the words you know in English. There's a basic vocabulary that allows you to talk to every other English speaker in the world, and you've got that down cold. (And, the, eat, house, etc.) There are words you need for your job and words you need to talk about what interests you. You know those parts of English backward and forward.

There comes a point, however, where you recognize a word as English without knowing exactly what it means. (Mitochondria?

have had. (Baboon--no baboons in California--scratch baboon. Babul--what the ???--oh, an Egyptian tree--forget babul. Baby--YES!) Then I run the list past Agnes to see if there is an equivalent in Yowlumni.

Sometimes the English word is a sort of shortcut, and the Yowlumni language doesn't let you take that shortcut. You have to explain the situation. Some words represent specialized vocabulary that Agnes never had a reason to learn or words she can't remember off the top of her head. These words are listed in English in the workbook with a blank space where the Yowlumni can be filled in later.

The two of us are doing our best to make this workbook complete, but our (nimkin) best will never be as good as our (mīin) best can be. We need your help.

WHO INVENTED THIS PATHETIC WRITING SYSTEM ?

I'll take the blame.

But I borrowed ideas from all over the place.

I have a lot of trouble remembering the sounds in a word and the order they come in--especially if all I do is hear them. I remember what I see a lot better, so I knew early on that I would have to figure out some way of writing the language in order to learn it. The system in this workbook is the current form of my personal experiment with writing Yowlumni. There is nothing final or perfect about it.

One of the problems in developing a writing system for the language is that there are a number of consonant sounds with no equivalent in English. Between desktop publishing and everybody learning to read English, it's handy to use the same alphabet, but it's not always obvious which letter or combination of letters best represents a Yowlumni sound.

Take the breathy, hissy sort-of-H at the beginning of the word for deer. This sound is represented by the letter X in this workbook. Kroeber and Newman both did this. Some writers prefer CH.

A number of Yowlumni consonants occur in triplets. One member

of the triplet is more or less like English, one is like English only it hisses or clicks, and one is like English only no air comes out of your mouth when you say it. I'm going to follow Bill Weigel's lead on the hissed or clicked ones and write the English letter plus an apostrophe. Now, what to do about the no-air ones.

Some writers, including Newman, represented these sounds with the nearest English letter that doesn't produce a puff of air when you say it. K becomes G, P becomes B, T becomes D, etc. This works fine--only I never can remember the pairs. I was in a meeting with Dwayne Garfield and Vern Vera and mentioned this problem, and Vern suggested using both letters. The more I thought about this solution the better I liked it, because one way to get an English speaker to say the no-air P is to tell them to shape their mouth to say B and say P instead. So, the no-air sounds are represented by a group of letters, the first to indicate how you shape your mouth and the others to show what you say. See the chart on the next page for a complete list.

CH presents additional difficulties. The Yowlumni sound most English speakers first hear as their own CH isn't really the same. For the English CH, the upper side of your tongue touches the roof of your mouth. The Yowlumni sound is produced with your tongue folded slightly backwards, so the underneath side touches the roof of your mouth. Its no-air version often sounds like J to an English speaker.

Some early linguists referred to this sound as retroflex T, and they wrote it TR or T'. I'm writing it CH in the workbook because if a person is trying to turn the text back into sound, they will be closer to a recognizable word if they call a house a CHEE than if they call it a TREE.

To be perfectly consistent, TH' should be written T', but Agnes has worked with a lot of people who were learning Yowlumni, and in her experience English speakers have trouble with this sound unless they think of it as a TH.

ch'io	CH' ch'eō (ten)	chi	CH chē (house)	DCH dchim (condor)
	K' k'eexa (money)	kaiyu	K kīyū (coyote)	GK gkōpin (inside)
	P' op' moō papa (clock, mother)		P pil (road)	BP batsikin (red)
yit'	TH' yith' (one)		T taxan (he brought)	DT dtōs (story)
ts'onis	TS' ts'ōnis (apron)		TS tseūkī (blue/green)	DTS dtsiu (rabbit)

Compared to the consonants, the vowels of Yowlumni are a lot easier to represent with the English alphabet. Both languages have five basic vowels: A, E, I, O and U. Each vowel can be long or short. The short A of Yowlumni is always like the one in father, never like the one in cat, and short U is like the one in cup, not the one in put. Short O is close to the sound English represents with OU in bought and thought.

In Yowlumni, a vowel can be held twice as long as usual. That's shown in the workbook by writing the vowel twice.

Yowlumni vowels can occur in combinations that English doesn't have, like short A followed by long A. Often these pairs of vowels are said so fast they blend into a single sound. When learning to speak the language, it's helpful to hear how a native speaker does this either on tape or in person.

SO WHEN WILL THERE BE A REAL DICTIONARY OF YOWLUMNI ?

I don't know.

Five years maybe?

-- A --

a, an (indefinite article): Does not exist in Yowlumni

abalone (n):

abandon (v): ^{lolan, lolhin} lōl'hin

This word can be used whenever you leave something behind, whether you've left your jacket on the bus or you're giving up the attempt to do something or you're walking away from a house and letting it fall to ruin.

able, be (v): wostoxō ~~wostaxo~~ wostaxo

Although this word is often used to translate the English word "can", it does not work the same way grammatically.

It is the main verb in the sentence--not a helping verb.

in nim chun wostaxo pok. Example: Ōm nim chun wostoxō pōk. (I can't find it.)

"Wostoxō" comes close to meaning "it is possible", so the Yowlumni example literally means: my finding it is not possible. The verb "find" has to become a noun, and what was its subject changes to possessive form. I -- my, you -- your, they -- their, etc.

Examples: Unkē min wostoxō hatēm? (Can you dance?)

Unkē amin wostoxō th'an? (Can he/she go?)

Unki min wostaxo hatim?

Unki amin wostaxo tan?

abort (v): chēwuk'an chiwuk'an

Not an encouraged practice, but herbal medicines could be taken orally for this purpose.

Example: Chēwuk'tēnē amin wētseepa. (She aborted her ~~baby~~.)
chiwuk'tini amin witseepa.

abound, be plentiful (v):

about (adv): (1) more or less: --axom

See "approximately" and "indefinite" for more information.

(prep): (1) on the point of: mē' mi'

Mē' na th'an shōkanasē. (I'm about to go
to town.)

Mi' na' tan shokanasi.

(2) concerning:

No single word. You have to explain.

above (prep) (adv): chēpin chipin

chipeh_nexo chipe'nexo

There is a related verb (chēpenāxō) which means to ~~make an~~ animal do something above its normal ability, say make a rabbit dance. Doctors used to do this as a demonstration of their power.

abrasion (n) or a cut in the skin: wasuth' wasut'

accept (v): Insāxo na. In some contexts this can mean: it's okay with me.

Insexo na'.

accidental (adj): No single word. You have to explain what happened.

accuse (v): No single word. You have to explain what the person did.

tixetaxo

ache (v): tēxetaxō (plus the part of the body that hurts)

Examples: Tuk nim tēxetaxō. My ear aches.

Pōloth' nim tēxetaxō. My whole body hurts.

Tuk nim tixetaxo.

Polut' nim tixetaxo.

acne (n): wasuth' (?)
wasut'

acorn (n): k'ēnim Also the oak tree that produces them.
k'inim

~~th~~ t'ee-pin

acorn mush (n): th'ee-pin This noun changes according to use.

Examples: Th'ēēsngka th'ee-pna. Fix some acorn mush.

Wangka nan th'ee-pnanē. Give me some acorn mush.

Tiishka' t'ee-pna.

Wanka' nan t'ee-pani.

a'wu

across, especially a body of water: a'wū
Example: a'wū ch'ōlch'ē across the river
a'wu cholchi

admire (v): No single word. You have to explain what the ~~other~~ person does that you admire.

admit (v): No single word. You have to explain what you ~~did~~.

Examples: Na chun kunkunin. (I hit him)
Na pachēsin. (I got in a fight)
Na' chun kunkunin.
Na' pachisin.

adopt (v): No single word, but you can say:

Cha amin pōhuch. (That's the kid she raised.)
Derived from pōhuchin (grow up)
Cha amin pohuch.
pohuchan

adult (n): pūcha

pucha
Na' pucha amin han. (I'm older than he/she is)

advise (v): pētelsexō Also means teach.
pitelsaxo.

afford (v): No single word, but you can ask:

Ma lēkū? (Are you rich?)
Unkē min k'eexa? (Have you got money?)

Ma' liku?
Unki min k'eexa?

~~#~~ very afraid - who-sus-win

chanaichk'a

5

afraid, be (v): chanīchgka

Examples: A'nē chanīchgka. (Don't be afraid)
Chanīchxō na meetsan. (I'm afraid of spiders)

A'ni chanaichk'a.

Chanaichxo na' meetsan.

t'ikna

after (prep): th'ēkna This word behaves like an English preposition, so whatever comes after it has to become a noun.

Examples: th'ēkna tsuupta (after noon)
th'ēkna mīin hatma (after all of us danced)

t'ikna tsuupta

t'ikna mai'in hatma

ama (and after that) This word is used in narration to introduce each event in a sequence.

Example: Ama ma chun pēwishan. (And then you pound it.)

Ama ma chun piwishan.

again (adv): yōō yoo

Example: Yōō wēgka. (Say it again)

Yoo ~~we~~ wik'a

against: (1) not in favor of: No single word. You have to explain.

(2) (prep) As in, lean it against the shed.

No single word, but you can say:

Hetum cha lōl'gka. (Leave it there)

Wōlugk cha. (Stand it there)

Hetum ^{chaw} ~~cha~~ lol'k'a.

Wolak chaw lol'k'a

agree (v): tsōpunun Tsopunan

Example: Tsōpunun ma? (Do you agree?)

Tsopunan ma'?

ahead (adv): (1) in the lead

Lēhemun amana th'āya. (He's running in front
 Lihēman amana t'eya. of them.)
 Th'āhin amana. (He's leading them.)
 T'ehin amana.

(2) have a higher score

Ch'awan amun. (They are winning.)
 Ch'awan aman.

aim (v): th'ūyugka t'uyuk'a

alder (tree): chaxul

alike (adj): natswus

Natswus amak. (They two are alike, like twins.)

cha'ash

Cha'ash cha. (It has not changed.)

alive, be or become (v): dta'al (Newman p 92 bottom of page)
 da'al

all (adj): yeech'a

Example: Unkē mī yeech'a th'anan? (Are we all going?)

Unki mai yeech'a tanan?

allow (v): lōl'gka lol'k'a

wostaxo

Grammatically, this word works somewhat like "wostoxō" (be able). It is the main verb in the sentence, not a helping verb, and any associated verb has to become a noun. Unlike "wostoxō", it is not impersonal. It has a subject.

wostaxo

Examples: Hīnok ma ōm lōlon amin ap'un? Hainuk ma'om lolan
(Why won't you let her/him ride?) amin ap'un?

Ōm chun lōlhin pōlum amin ap'un.

(Her husband didn't allow that--her riding.)

Om chun lolhin polum amin ap'un.

mī'in

almost (adv): (1) in time: mē'ēn

Mē'ēn tsōlēpē. (It's almost six.)

Mi'in tsolipi.

(2) of an action: kitswin

Kitswin na woima. (I almost went to sleep.)

Kitswin na' wuima.

alone (adj): yi'tsa

Na yi'tsa. (I'm by myself.)

Na' yi'tsa. (I'm an only child.)

already (adv): hēum hium

hēum th'ēēshana (already made, instant as

hium t'iishana instant coffee)

also (adv): yōō yoo

always (adv): xōnō xono

Example: Xōnō hīyaxō.

(He/she is always laughing.)

Xono haiyaxo.

ambitious, be (v): ^{Ts'ets'wisk'a} Ts'ets'wisgka.

(Be ambitious.)

Example: Wakē ts'ets'wisxō.

(She/he is very ambitious.)

Waki ts'ets'wisxo.

ambush (n or v): No single word. You have to explain.

ancestor (n): hēyumhī hiyumhai

and (conj): yōō yoo

angel (n):

angelica root (n): ^{kawata} kawatha
^{kawatsu} kawatsu (if long/large)
^{kawatsu}

angry, be or become (v): xēchiugka xichiuk'a

Examples: A'nē xēchiugka.

(Don't get angry.)

A'ni xichiuk'a; wakē nim nō'ōm xēchiuhin. (My mom got really mad.)

Waki nim nō'ōm xichiuhin.

xēchwa

(person who gets angry all the time)

xichwa

animals, wild (n): wak'linin

ankle (n): kūyū kuyu

annoy (v): wahanan

Examples: Xōnō wahanan. (He/she is always pestering.)

wahanich (person who annoys, a pest)

Xono wahanan.

annual (adj): No single word, but you can say:

amaama pa'na (every year)

answer (v): No single word, because the response will vary depending on what the question was.

ant (n): small black -- hus

small red -- k'eenits'
kanits'

antelope (n): soi'al [M]

antler (n): ēshel ishel

Example: Taxan mī sēlelhal ēshelnē. (We bring the rocks (into the sweat) with antlers.)

Taxan mai silelhal ishelni.

anus (n): ch'ēth'ith'

anus (n): ch'ooth'ō

any (adj): (1) answer to the question, Hawēyuk? (Which one?)
Tseyush hawēcha. (any of them)

(2) Partitive. Omitted in Yowlumni.
Unkē min kūyū? (Do you have any salt?)

anyone:

anything:

anywhere: tsēyush hēyecha

apologize (v): No single word. You have to explain.

appear (v): (1) become visible
Sanaxwēyan. (It is just barely visible)

apple (n): mantsana

Ōyōxō na mantsanan. (I want an apple.)

Wangka nan mantsananē. (Give me an apple.)

approach (v): amētsin

Examples: Amētsin na chun. (I got close to it.)

Gkalēdtēluk kōōtsinmē. Hēum mī amētsin.
(Drive slowly. We're getting close.)

approve (v): No single word, but you can say,

Inestem ma chun hawēn. (You did that well.)

approximately (adv): No single word, but this is one of the ideas you can express with -AXOM that hooks onto the end of another word.

Ch'ēō-axom. (About ten of them)

apricot (n):

apron (n): ts'ōnēs

Examples: Kē nim ts'ōnēs. (This is my apron.)

Ts'ōnsexō na. (I'm wearing an apron.)

Cha tan ts'ōnsahon. (She/he wore an apron.)

Also refers to various articles of oldtime clothing that covered the lower half of the body.

arena (n): (like the rodeo grounds)

argue (v): pōyēsan

Example: Ōm amak hīyok pōyēsan. (They don't ever argue.)

arm (n): (1) part of the body: panchuk

(2) weapon:

armpit (n):

arrest (v): petsiūgka (literally, catch something you have chased)

Example: Petsiūhin amun chun. (They arrested him.)

arrive (v): panan

Example: Haka na panan. (I just got here.)

arrogant (adj): achī (stuck on her/himself)

Insis amin wēwus. (He/she brags on him/herself)

arrow (n): th'ūyos

(Note: Specific words for different kinds of arrows and arrowheads belong on this page, but Agnes and don't know any of them. Help!)

arthritis (n): No single word, but you can say:
Tēxetaxō nim pōloth'. (My whole body hurts.)

artichoke, wild (n): aats'ets'

artificial (adj): Ōm mitsnanē. (It's not real.)

ash (n): hēth'el

Example: A'nē hēkēgka hēth'le. Puch'wēya.

(Don't play in the ashes. It's dusty.)

ashamed, feel (v): No single word. You have to explain.

You might say:

Ōm na chun inesth'em hawēn.

(I didn't do that right.)

Ōm na hūth'āxō hīnok.

(I don't know why.)

Mē' na chun inesth'a.

(I'll fix it right away.)

ask a favor (v): Unkē naash.....

This is the polite formula for asking someone to do something.

Example: Unkē naash ma chun inesth'a. (Could you fix that?)

ask a question (v): bpēneeth'gka

Examples: Bpēnth'atinoxō na mam. (I'd like to ask you a question.)

bpēneeth'tēnē (person who asks many questions)

ask for (v) ahachun

Example: ahachtēnē (person who is always asking for things, a mooch, a beggar)

ask for mercy (v): k'ayewis (Newman page 91 7))

asleep (adj): Woiyin. (He/she is sleeping.)

As often happens, Towlumni uses a verb to express an idea that English expresses with an adjective.

aspen (n):

asphaltum (n):

assemble (v): (1) people: yōlōwin
Yōlōwinxō yōkuts. (The people are gathering.)

(2) parts into a whole: No single word, but
you can say: Xayan chun yeeth'ē.
(She/he is putting it together.)

assign (v): No single word. You have to explain.

Example: Cha amnok amū. (He's their boss.)

Dtōsith'xō hanuk aman hē hawen.

(He tells them what they will do.)

aster (n):

asylum, give (v): Hēshēnik. (Hide him.)

Note: The whole topic of banishment presents difficulties for the person working on an English-Yowlumni dictionary. Except for certain narrow historical situations like the Highland clearances and the colonization of Australia, banishment has not been used much as a punishment in England since the Middle Ages. The associated vocabulary is a bit stiff and archaic to a modern speaker of English.

Yokuts communities still to this day punish people by banishment, so the words are part of a Yowlumni speaker's normal vocabulary. Two words may mean the same in English and Yowlumni, but they don't have the same feel.

Unkē naash ma chun yōōkla? (Would you take him back?)

atone (v): No single word. You have to explain.

attack (v): pachun

Example: Pachēn nan hē. (He's going to attack me.)

attempt (v): No single word, but you can say,

Hawēatinxō na chun. (I'd like to do that.)

Ōm wostoxō nim chun hawē. (I'm not able to do that.)

attention, pay (v): Hūch'anak.

aunt (n): (1) father's sister: nusus

(2) mother's sister: mukkoi

(3) uncle's wife: ōwēha

authentic (adj): mitsnanē

autumn (n): dtūma

avalanche (n):

avoid (v):

await (v): gkailēsak

Example: Gkaiyelin na chun. (I'm waiting for him/her.)

awake (v): shaligka

Examples: Shaligka chēmē.

(Wake up now.)

Shalkexō na.

(I'm awake.)

awl (n): p'aawuk

ax (n): acha

There is also a verb meaning to cut with an ax:

achgka, achan

-- B --

babble (v): No special word for the sounds a baby makes before learning to talk, but you can say:

Chāhul ōyōxō. (He/she wants to talk.)

baby (n): wētsebp

Example: Kōtōōchin amin wētseebpa. (She picked up her baby.)

tiny baby, infant - itsi (Ludri)

bachelor (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm hīyok th'ūp'un. (He never married.)

Ōm amin cha chacha. (He doesn't have a partner.)

back (n): wath'im

back, look (v): eek'uk

Example: A'nē eek'uk. (Don't look back.)

back up (v):

bacon (n):

bad (adj): dtōch'ē

bad ones (like if you're sorting fruit): dtōch'ōōhoy

The good ones are inesasē

badger (n): tra ne u [M] chaniu

bag (n): (1) cloth, leather, etc.: mōxoth'

Ōyōxō na mōxth'a. (I need a bag.)

Wangka nan chanē mōxth'anē. (Give me the bag.)

(2) paper: bpabpel

gkōpin bpabplē (in the bag)

baggage (n): No single word, but you can say:

Manē amin tāēya. (She's taking a lot.)

baggy (adj), loose-fitting:

You can say: ~~Miyak~~ amin kumīha. (His clothes are big.)
Mayek

bandage (v): No single word, but you can say:

Xūchungka chun tsōlol chenākanē. (Wrap it with white cloth.)

bandana (n):

bang (v): ch'ukwēyan

ch'ukch'ukwēyan (bang back and forth)

banish (v): hōsek

Ama aman chun hōsēxō. (And then they chase him away.)

barbecue (v):

barber (n): mēyets

(from the verb "mēyan" meaning to cut
with scissors or shears)

Māgka amun. (Cut his hair. Literally: trim him.)

bare the teeth (v): xeshishxō

(You might be trying to make someone laugh, for example.)

bare (no leaves) (v): shakautwin

(lost its leaves)

bare (no leaves) (adj): shakaut

bare (no clothes)

shokashushxō

bareback, ride (v): gkanawēyan

This word literally means: grasp firmly with the legs. It can be used for riding a horse bareback or for wrestling, etc.

barely (adv): hawastē

Example: Hawastē na cha panan. (I barely got there.)

bargain: (n) a good deal:

(v) offer and counteroffer to arrive at a price:

bark: (n) of a tree: *Chotat*

(v) dog sound: wōwōwēyan

barren (unable to bear children) (adj):

barter (v): shētelwusxō

basalt (lava) (n):

bashful, be (v): ōlōlaxō

Example: Ōlōlaxō amak.

ōlōlawuch'

(Those two are being bashful.)

(person who is often bashful)

basket (n): chūēhana

(thing that has been woven)

chūyots

(basketweaver)

Chūyan na.

(I'm weaving.)

basket, kinds:

anas

(large basket carried on the back)

ōōsha

(one with a small mouth)

th'āawits

(large flat one, a gambling tray)

watsas

(baby cradle)

bat (n): 1) animal: tsimtsim

2) baseball: woch'oi

bath, give (v): epluk

Examples: Eplaxō na chun. (I'm giving him/her a bath.)

Mē' na epla nim wētseepa.

(I'm going to give my baby a bath.)

bath, take (v): epgka

Examples: Mē' na epin. (I'm going to take a bath.)

Hēūm epan. (She/he already took a bath.)

bath tub (n): epa

battle (n): lōwos

bay tree (n): nōwich'

beach (n): No single word, but you can say:

hēyok suxsī (where the sand is)

beacon (n): xotoi (a light)

bead (n): lē'na lē'nan, lē'nanē

bead, kinds:

beadwork, do (v):

beak (n): bpūmuch'

bean (n): pilahōlē

Examples: Yōō na ōyōxō pilahōlen. (I want some more beans.)
 Wangka nan yōō pilahōlenē. (Give me some more beans.)

bear (n): brown: mō'loi

grizzly: nōō'ō

Hatēmin na apē nōō'on. (I danced with the bears.)

bear (v): 1) fruit: woihin

Example: Kē amin ōma woi, kē pa'na.

(This is its first fruit, this year.)

2) carry:

3) endure: No single word, but you can say:

Ōm nim chun wostoxō yōōsh hēūm hawē.

(I can't do it any longer.)

beard (n): th'aamuch

Example: Woiyon amin th'aamuch. (His beard is growing.)

beat (v): 1) beat up pīēchin

Pīēchin chun. (He beat him up.)

2) a drum woch'gka

Woch'gka chun min panuchkanē yōōsh wētsetnē.

Beat it with your hand or maybe a stick.

3) eggs kāōkāōgka

Kāōkāōgka kin hōnō. Ama hususwin.

Beat the eggs. And then it gets stiff.

beat (v): 4) win ch'awan

beautiful (adj): pōyōmē

gkītsa (a beautiful woman)

nōtsō (a handsome man)

beaver (n): tā pig [M]

because (conj): mets

become (v): No single word.

Sometimes the present tense of the verb that ends in XŌ has the idea of becoming built into it.

Example: Ch'amaxō na. (I'm going blind.)

Sometimes the future particle HĒ suggests becoming.

Example: Hatamits hē. (He/she will be a dancer.)

bed (n): axits

Examples: Kē amin axits. (This is his bed.)
 Cha axtsē. (It's on the bed.)

bee (n): pa'ōnā

beet (n):

before (prep): th'āya

Example: Hēyamē th'āya min wooyō
 (A long time ago before you were born...)

beg (v): ahachun

Examples: Ahichgka. (Ask for it.)
 Ōm insis amin ahach. (What he/she is asking for
 isn't good.)

begin (v): No single word. You have to explain.

behave (v): nēnek

behind (prep): th'ēkna

Example: th'ēkna kin chen (behind the house)

belch (v): au'auwēyan

shōlinin (like if you stuff yourself with garlic
pork and share the garlic smell with
other diners)

believe (v): tsūponun

Example: Tsūponun na mam. (I believe you)

bell (n): kampana

Example: Kampana cholcholwēyan. (The bell is ringing.)

belly (n): toch

belong (v): Possession is usually expressed with pronouns:
my, your, their, etc. You can also say:
Kē nim haake. (These are my belongings.)

below (adv): ath'il

belt (n): wosok'

belt, put on or wear (v): wosok'gka

bend (v) (transitive): nēwīuwēyan

Example: Nēwīuwēyalak. (Bend it down, like a tree branch.)

bend backward (v): īyīwēgka, īyīxō, īyīwin

bend down and look at (v): bpēninwēgka

bend from side to side, like a winding road or a person staggering:
k'ōyōwēyan

bend your knee, kneel (v): nūkoomwēyan

bend your neck, nod (v): gkūmūmwēyan

bend ?:

beneath (adv and prep: ath'il

beneficial (adj): wakē insis (very good)

bequeath (v): lōlsith'hin (leave for someone)

berry (n): mamil

Examples: Nōpgka mamla. (Gather some berries.)

Wangka nan mamlanē. (Give me some berries.)

beside (prep): No single word, but there's LUNTE (left) and
PĪYENĒ (right) and TOINA (in the middle).

besides (adv): yōō

bet (v): watswisgka

better, get - *ēnesaxō*, *ēnesta*
(improve)

betray (v): No single word. You have to explain what happened.

between: toina

beyond (adv): Wa' kā hōnotsō. (It's way over there.)

big (adj): *mayek*
~~*mā*~~

bigger, get (v): *mayekaxō*
mīyekaxō (It's getting bigger.)
mīyekan mayekan (It got bigger.)

This word can be used in many situations: a Hawaiian punch stain spreading on a tablecloth, a group getting larger because more people join, etc.

bighorn sheep (n): *lew ā sip [M]*

bile (n): ch'eesha

bind (v): ch'ēkgka

Example: Ch'ēkgka kanē ēlonē. (Tie it with string.)

bind a child in a cradle (v): watsan

bird (n): wetsī

This noun does not change.

birth, give (v): wētsipnan

Example: Walan wētsipnan. (She had her baby yesterday.)

bison (n): hutsahana

Example: Shēlhin na hutsahanan. (I saw a bison.)

bit (n): 1) part of a bridle

2) small amount -- hautsin

(v) (past tense of bite): asissin

bite (v): asisgka

Examples: A'nē nan asustak. (Don't bite me.)
 asustan (a lot of bites)
 asustakam, asustēnē (a biter)

bitter (adj): bpēchna

blabbermouth (n): dtōschēkich

If you tell this person a secret, it will not stay a secret
 very long.

black (adj): mochkēwik

blackbird (n):

blacken (v): mōchoktak (Make it black.)

bladder (n):

blade (n):

blanket (n): shōpon
shōponwīyē (plural)

Example: Wangka nan shōponē. (Give me a blanket.)

blast (v): th'ūēhon

bleed (v): Payux amin lōhonun. (His/her blood is flowing.)

bleed (menstrate) (v): pīxinxō

bleeding heart (flower) (n):

blend (v): hūkwēgka

This is like you're stirring cream into coffee.

bless (v): No exact equivalent in Yowlumni. One word you might use is TH'ŌYĒXGKA (doctor).

blind (adj): ch'ama

blind, become (v): ch'amaxō
 ch'aman (She/he went blind.)
 blind in one eye - ch'ukhana

blink (v): tsimēkwēgka (Close your eyes.)

blister (n):

blizzard (n): No single word. You have to explain.
 Wakē ponponun. (It's snowing a lot.)
 Wakē shōkēwin. (The wind was blowing hard.)

bloat (v): xōpwin

block (n): kich-hana (a cut off piece)

(v): 1) prevent from going through -- wōlan

2) dam up a river, the way women used to do when
 they fished -- th'eenhin

bloom (v): elēwin

(n): eelau

blouse (n): tsūtōsol (same as shirt)

blow (wind) (v): shōkōwun (The wind is blowing.)
shōkēwin (The wind was blowing.)

blow away (v): hōyinin

blow on (v): pooshgka (Blow on it.)
pooshun

blow your nose (v): sēēnwēgka

blue (adj): tsēūkī (also green)
shī·up (blue & purple) (Linda's classroom)

blue-eyed grass (flower) (n):

bluejay (n): ch'īch'ī

blunt (adj): ōm xanuts (not sharp)

blush (v): patsalwin (turn a reddish color)

board (n): th'aula

Examples: Mukgka th'aulan. (Get a board.)

Wangka nan yōō th'aulanē. (Hand me another board.)

boast (n): adchī

(v): adchīxō

Example: Xōnō adchīxō. (She/he is always boasting.)

boat (n): awon

bobcat (n): tūnul

body (n): pōloth'

bog (n): No single word, but you can say:
Hapits ke. (It's soft here.)

boil (v) (intransitive): patawan

Examples: Ilik' paten. (The water is going to boil.)
Patawik. (Make it boil.)
Hēum patiuwin. (It's boiling.)

(v) (transitive): sūth'gka

Example: Sūth'an pilahōlen. (She/he is boiling beans.)

bone (n): ts'ē (This noun does not change.)

book (n): hoiyē (thing you read)

boot (n): woth'us (This noun does not change.)
wat'as

border (n): bpeena

bore (v): No single word. You have to explain.

born, be (v): woiyon

woihin (He/she was born.)

Mē'ēn woiyen. (He/she will be born soon.)

borrow, allow to (v): lūshgka

Examples: Mē' na chun lūshan maxēnanē.

(I'm going to let her/him borrow the car.)

Lūshgka nan k'eexanē.

(Let me borrow some money.)

boss (n): amū

bossy, a person who is (n): amūwas

both: Where English uses BOTH, Yowlumni often uses a dual pronoun.

nak	}	(both of us)	kēsik	(both of these)
mak			chasik	(both of those)
mak		(both of you)		
amak		(both of them)		

These words change form depending on their function in a sentence. See individual entries.

bother (v): wahanan

bottom (n): ath'il

bounce (v): 1) a ball --

2) a baby -- toitoiwēyalak

3) bounce off, ricochet -- tiuwēyan

boundary (n): No single word for a boundary in general. People just knew where the limits of their own territory were.

bow (n): ch'alap

bowl (n): agkiyē

This noun does not change.

bowlegged (adj):

bow string (n):

box (n): gkaxon
gkaxonwīyē (boxes)

boy (n): nōth'ō
nōth'āē (boys)

Example: Shēlhin na nōth'on. (I saw the boy.)
Kē amin nōth'ō wēthip. (This is her/his son.)

brace (v):

bracelet (n): shom This noun does not change.

brackish (adj): kūē'na (It's salty.)

brag (v): adchīxō

braggart (n):

braid (n): bpēichana

braid (v): bpēichgka

brain (n): huup This noun does not change.

branch (n): wētseth'
 wētseth'al (a lot of branches, a tree)

brand (v):

brave (adj):

bread (n): bpan

Examples: Ōyōxō na bpana. (I want some bread.)
 Wangka nan bpananē. (Give me some bread.)

break (v): 1) not work -- ch'alhin
 Ch'alhin chun. (It broke down.)
 Ch'alinin. (It's broken.)

2) shatter, like a plate -- sēlwin

break (v): 3) burst -- pōtoxwin

4) snap, like a dry branch -- xūmwīn

5) be broke (no money) - chachinin

breakfast (v): waēlgka

Examples: Waalun amun. (They are eating breakfast.)
 Waēlmē, ōyōxō na hona. (I want eggs for breakfast.)

breast (n): meenich'

breathe (v): hōshek
 hōshēxō

breath, be out of (v): hēēkwēyan

breeze (v): tseētswēyan (A breeze is blowing.)

brick (n):

bridge (n): tsālālū

briefly (adv): Yowlumni has a particle ITS that attaches to a verb between the stem and the tense ending. It shows that the action of the verb did not go on for very long.

Examples: she'elin (It is raining.)
 shēlitswin (It rained for a little while.)
 chehulxō (He is speaking.)
 chāhulitswin (He gave a short talk.)
 ilkitswin (sang briefly)
 hatmitswin (danced briefly)
 ūchutswin (played music briefly)

There is also a specific verb:

dtipsanan (It happened just for a little while.)

bright (adj): 1) light

2) person

bring (v): taxak

Examples: Taxan na bpana. (I brought bread.)
 Taxasith'gka nan ilk'anē. (Bring me some water.)

brink (n): bpeena

This word can be used for any kind of an edge where there's a drop: the edge of a table, the rim of a canyon, etc.

bristle (n) (stiff hair):

bristle (v) (when the hair rises on an animal's neck)

brittle thing (n): xūmna

broad (adj):

broil (v): hēshtilxō

broke, be ^(v) chachinin na (I'm broke)

bronco (n): sheltēnē (one who jumps a lot)

brood (v):

broom (n): ~~te'ēnise~~ (thing you sweep with)
to'eenise

brother, older (n): nēpets
 nēēpatsē (plural)
 nēpetsmam (deceased)

brother, younger (n): ne'esh
 nee'ushē (plural)
 ne'eshmam (deceased)

Note: Having special words for deceased family members gives you a way to talk about people who have passed on without using their names.

brother-in-law (n) (sister's husband): nepaath'im

(spouse's brother):

brown (adj): mōch'okwēya (or gray)
 mooch-e-kin

(Linda's classroom)

bruise (v):

brush (n):

bubble (n):

buck (n) (male deer):

(v): sheltaxō (jump a lot)

bucket (n): hēbpāyē (thing you get water in)

waltē, walten, waltene

buckeye (n) (tree): dtōpin

buckle (n):

buckskin (n): tsūloi (a hide that has been tanned)

bud (n):

buffalo (n): hutsahana

bugle (n): ūchoi (thing you play music on)

build (v): th'eēshgka

Example: Th'eeshun aman chun chen. (They are building a house.)

bulge (v): ūpūpwēyan

bumblebee (n): pa'ōnā

bump (v) - t'alhin, t'alk'a (like hit with the bumper of a car)

bundle (n):

bungle (v): Tōchāsaxō chun. (He/she is doing the job badly.)

Kechkechxō chun. (She/he is tearing it up.)

burn (v) (food): shaapgka, shaapinin

Examples: A'nē shaapgka. (Don't scorch it.)

Shaapna amin kūsēnela. (She burns stuff when she cooks.)

burn (v) (destructive: forest fire, house burning down): tūlgka

Example: Wakē tūlūnun lomtō. (There's a big forest fire
up in the mountains.)

burn (v) (useful: campfire, lantern): hotgka

Examples: Mē' na chun hōtin. (I'm going to light it.)

Hēūm hōtinin. (It's burning.)

Hotmē tsamal, mē' na chanē alisala.

(When I light the sage, I'm going to pray with it.)

burr (n): tsitsin (something that sticks your skin and hurts,
a splinter, a bullhead)

burrow (n): tinil, tinlē (in the burrow)

(v): ch'ōlōwun (dig a hole)

burst (v): pōtoxwin

bury (v): luk'ūlgka

luk'ūlun

luk'ūlhana (person who was buried)

busy, be (v): wakē tsōowa (working hard)
 tsōowēnē (a real worker)
 ōm gkuptē (not lazy)
 Unkē ma tsōowaxō? (Are you busy?)

busybody (n): bpēnethtēnē (person who is always asking questions)

but (conj): wishin

butcher (v):

butt (n): kōhēs

butt, have a large (v): kōsisin

butt, not have much (v): nūmthutun

butt (v) (hook with the horns): koyun

Example: Mē' nan koyen. (It's going to butt me.)

butter (n): mantekēya

butterfly (n): wōkīgkits This noun does not change.

button (n): watōna, watōnan, watōnanē

buy (v): shūēnak

Examples: Shūēnaxō na watōnan yōō ēlon.

(I'm buying buttons and thread.)

Thanēn asiīten shūēnēnē.

(She/he went to pay for the gas.)

buzzard (n): chank'a

-- C --

cabin (n): It depends.

If the cabin is basically a shelter from the weather:

kampū (camp)

If it has all the modern conveniences:

chē (house)

cabinet (n): xayē (place to put stuff)

th'āawitswīyin xayē (dish cabinet)

cackle (v): kak'kakwēyan

caddis fly (n):

cage (n):

calamity (n): No abstract noun, but you might use:

shōxinin (v) (many people died)

xūpus (n) (disease like measles or smallpox where the
defining symptom is a skin eruption)

hūlunun (v) (there was a flood)

calf (n): 1) young cow -- wūselō

Example: Shēlhin na wūselon. (I saw a calf.)

2) part of the leg -- bpok

California poppy (n):

calk (v): gkashongka (stick something in the crack so the
air won't come through)

call (v): lentsan

lentskam (call him)/her

lentsalis (thing you call people on, a telephone)

lentsak - called out
lentshin - all ready called

callous (adj):

callus, have (v): th'ōsinin

Th'ōsinoxō na. (My feet have calluses.)

calm (adj): 1) no wind blowing -- yunwēyexō

calm (adj): 2) doesn't get upset easily --

calm down (v): nēnek (be still)

camera (n): utseōlis

camp (n): kampū This noun does not change.

(v): kampaxō (He's camping.)
Kampūx mī. (Let's go camping.)

can (v): wostoxō More information listed under ABLE.

(n) (tin):

canal (or ditch) (n):

cancer (n): No single word. You have to explain.

candle (n): weela, weelan, weelanē

candy (n): lūlsē, lūlsen, lūlsenē

cane (n): wētseth' (most any sort of stick)

canker sore (n): No single word. You have to explain.

canvas (n): gkalpa, gkalpan, gkalpanē

Example: Wētan aman chun gkalpan chēpin mōs.

(They are spreading the canvas over the sweatlodge.)

canyon (n):

cape (n):

capture (v): pētsiugka

car (n): maxēna, maxēnan, maxēnanē

cards, playing (n): walaxa This noun does not change.

cards, play (v): hūwalan

Example: Hūwalax mak. (Let's us two play cards.)

care, take care of (v): tāilgka

Example: Tēelan amin nō'ōma.

(She/he is taking care of her/his mother.)

carry (v) (in the hands): tāāyak

carry (v) (on the back): tsōnilgka

tsōnilan

tsōnil (burden, load)

carry (v) (under the arm the way you might carry a purse):

gkēch'gka

gkēch'enan

carry piggyback (v): aap'ak

Example: Aap'axō na chun. (I'm giving him/her a piggyback
ride.)

carry piggyback (v): aap'ak

Note: The Yowlumni word for riding a horse AAP'ANAN
literally means to be carried piggyback by the horse.

cartilage (n):

carve (v):

casino (n): watswasalsē (place where you gamble)

castrate (v): gkapalaxō

cat (n): gkatū, gkaton, gkatōwīyē (plural)

Example: Kath'alak chun gkaton. (Feed the cat.)

catch (v): 1) something thrown to you -- kamichgka

2) something you're chasing -- pētsiugka

catch (v): 3) a cold -- ū'yunxō

4) a fish (hook and line) -- gkach'lak

catch up to (v): gkoochgka

caterpillar (n):

cautious (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

Example: Hēshinmē thangka. (Sneak up on it.)

(Literally: Hiding yourself go)

cave (n):

cave in (v): 1) hamwēyan

hamwin (It caved in.)

hamwēyalak (Make it cave in.)

Note: You might say this if you were telling someone to take down a tent or deflate a bounce house.

cave in (v): 2) tapuxwin (It caved in, and it got mashed. It is no longer in a usable condition.)

3) tapapwin (It caved in, but it was not hurt.)

cedar (n): tun, tuna, tunōhal (plural)

Example: Manē cha tunōhal. (There are lots of cedars there.)

cedar waxwing (n) (bird):

celebrate (v): lōnēsa

Example: Lōnēsaxō aman. (They are having a celebration.)

cemetery (n): lūk'la (place where you bury)

cense (v): sē'leltak

Example: Sē'leltaxō na nim chen.

(I am censing (cleaning) my house, i.e. by burning sage.)

center (n): toine (in the middle)

centipede (n):

cereal, cooked (n): mosh

ceremony (n) lōnēwis

Example: Lōnēwis cha xōxō. (A ceremony is going on there.)

certain, make (v): meets'ingka (do it the best way you know how)

chafe (v): haplinxō

Note: Agnes is not absolutely sure about this word.

chair (n): hūloshe This noun does not change.

chance (n) (opportunity):

change (v): 1) be different -- lakā^{lax}ō

Example: Xon nim lakā^{lin}. (My life has changed.)

2) a baby -- Yōk'wosh amin xayak.

(Put his/her diaper on.)

3) clothes -- yōlē^{sak}

Yōlē^{sax}ō na. (I'm changing clothes.)

yōlē^{san} (He/she already changed.)

changeable (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Xōnō lakā^{lax}ō. (It's always changing.)

channel (n) (deep part of a river):

chap (v):

chaps (n):

char (v): 1) food -- shaapinin

2) wood -- tūl'na (part of it's burned)

charge (v): 1) animal --

2) get credit --

chase (v): yawalak

Example: Yawalak am. (Chase after it.)

Lehemun gkatū. Ama yawalin pu'us.

(The cat ran. And the dog chased it.)

*chase after a person of the opposite sex! nōmnōmwēyan
(Not a polite word, especially when applied to a woman.
This is when you want someone you can't have.)*

chase away (v): hōsek

chat (v): Hū'nā nak chāhulxō. (We're just talking.)

chatterbox (n): chēkīya (person who is always talking)

cheap (adj): k'ētith'

Example: K'ētith' am shoi. (What he/she bought was cheap.)

cheat (v):

cheek (n): tōxoy This noun does not change.

cheer (v) (like you encourage a sports team): tsautsauwēyan

Example: Tsautsauxō aman. (They are hollering.)

cheer up (v): A'nē kāhāgka. (Don't feel sad.)

cheerful, be (v): hēdtēlak

cheese (n): keeshū, keeshon, keeshonē

Example: Wangka nan yōō keeshonē. (Give me some more cheese.)

cherry (n):

chest (n) (body part): pē'ēs

chew (v): tsamisgka

chewing gum (n): tsakath'

Note: Agnes remembers her mother making this for them when they were kids. She made it from milkweed sap--which is poisonous as a liquid. She cooked it slowly on the back of the stove, stirring it to keep it from sticking. It took a long time to cook down, hours and hours.

chicken (n): ōwits

chicken meat (n): ōwitsin gkalnē

chicken pox (n): xūpus

chicks (n): pespes

chief (n): thēya (leader)

child (n): wēth'ip
 wēth'ipatsē (children)
 wēth'ipatsin (children's)

chewing gum (n): tsakath'

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child (n): wēth'ip
 wēth'ipatsē (children)
 wēth'ipatsin (children's)

chili (n): tsēlē, tsēlen, tsēlenē

Example: Th'eeshgka kin tsēlen. (Make the chili.)

chill (v) (like you chill the jello): lēwetstak (make it cold)

chilled, be (v) (of a person): Wakē na hōsōwun.

(I'm really cold.)

chin (n): awash

This noun does not change.

chip (v):

chipmunk (n): ts'ē'wēlē

chips (n) (potato or corn): gkatswēya (crunchy things)

chocolate (n): tsūkalatē, tsūkalaten, tsūkalatenē

choice (n): hūpush

Example: Kē nim hūpush. (This is my choice.)

choke on something, maybe food (v): bpichinin

choke someone (v): ch'ēkelgka

Example: Ch'ēkelun chun. (He's choking her.)

choke up (v): dtak'wēyan (be unable to speak)

choose (v): hūpushgka, hūpushun

Example: Hūpushgka. Yith' wilshin. (Choose. One only.)

chop (v): 1) celery, etc -- tsistsisgka (cut repeatedly)

Hēum tsistsishana. (It's been chopped.)

2) wood -- achgka

chop off (v): k'ichgka

chubby (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Mētets hēxna. Ohm wakē. (Little bit fat. Not very.)

church (n): ēklesēya

This noun does not change.

cigarette (n): pa'om, pa'om, pamone

Example: Unke min pa'om? (You got any cigarettes?)

circle, go in a (v): gketiugka

Also: gketautak (go round and round the circle)

Gketautaxo na. (I'm going round and round.)

Heum na gketautan. (I went round and round.)

Me' na gketautaxo. (I will go round and round.)

circular (adj): shotol

circumcise (v):

civet cat (n): koto [M] ?

claim (v): No single word, but you can say:

Wanhana nim. (That's what was given to me.)

Ke nim haake. (This is what belongs to me.)

clap (v): th'upth'upweyan

clapperstick (n): ch'awachwil This noun does not change.

claw (n): xeesēx

Note: In Yowlumni you use the same word for fingernails and claws.

clay (or mud) (n): chēpekil

clean (adj): sē'lel

clean (v): sē'leltak

Example: Sē'leltaxō na. (I'm cleaning it.)

clean (v) (remove guts): bpēshixgka, bpēshēxan

clean, become (v): sē'lelwin

clear (adj): 1) water, air -- sē'lel (clean)

2) directions -- lēmin (simple)

clerk (n): No single word, but you can say:
tsōōwēnē cha (a worker there)

clever (adj): hūth'a (knowing)

cliff (n):

climb up (v): dtōlulgka
 dtūlaltan (climb different places, trees)
 A'nē dtūlaltak (Don't climb all over.)

climb down (v): kōningka

cling (v): 1) a wet garment -- ch'ap'wēyexō
 Ch'ap'wēyexō nan. (It's sticking to me.)

2) a child -- th'ūpupxō (refuse to let go)
 A'nē th'ūpupwēgka. (Don't hang on.)

clinic (n): tēxatnitsin th'anī (where sick people go)

clip (v): māgka (cut it with scissors)
 Example: Māmāxō na chun. (I'm clipping it.)

clock (n):

clockwise (adj): pīyene (Your right hand is toward the center)

close (adj) (near): amtsa

ambath' - from close by

close (v): chungka

Example: Chungka chūnōsol. (Close the door.)

Hēm chūnexō. (It's closed now.)

close your eyes (v): tsimikwēgka

closet (n): kūmī'han xayē (place where you put clothes)

cloth (n): ch'ēneeka, (ch'ēneekan), ch'ēnākanē
(bandage)

clothing (n): kūmī'ha, kūmī'han, kūmī'hanē

Examples: Tēētsgka min kūmī'han. (Put your clothes away.)

Hatsimhī yōosh mōxilhīya. (New ones or old ones.)

cloud (n): k'ēlā

cloudy, be (v): k'ēlāyin

Example: Walan k'ēlāyan. (Yesterday it was cloudy.)

Note: This verb shifts the accent to the last syllable in the past tense.

clover (n): xōlum This noun does not change.

clover, eat (v): ts'eedtak

clumsy (adj): tūyuch

coals (n): saalū

Note: This word can also be used for charcoal.

coarse (adj):

coat (n): dchaketa, dchaketan, dchaketanē

Example: Lēwits ēsel. Xayak min dchaketan.

(It's cold outside. Put on your coat.)

cobweb (n): meetsin chē (spider's house)

Note: Cobweb was sometimes used for bandages.

cock the ears (v): shapaap'wēyan

cocoon (n):

coffee (n): kabpe, kabpen, kabpenē

Example: Wangka nan yōō kabpenē. (Give me some more coffee.)

coil (n and v):

cold (of a thing) (adj): lēwits
(v): lēweetsan

② liuwits (Fatima)

Example: Hēūm lēweetsaxō. (It's getting cold.)

Hēnash lēweetsa toi'nen. (It might get cold tonight.)

cold (of a person) (v): hōsōwun

Example: Unkē ma hōsēwin? (Did you get cold?)

cold (disease): Ū'yunxō na. (I have a cold.)

collapse (v): 1) person -- pachinin (fall down)

2) thing -- hamwēyan, tapuxwin, tapapwin
(cave in)

color (n): ots'oi

Example: Haak amin ots'oi? (What color is it?)

colt (n): nuessis

columbine (n):

comb (n): bpeena, bpeenān, bpeenānē

(v): bpeenak

Example: Mē' na bpeena nim ōchō. (I'm going to comb my hair.)

come (v) (arrive): panan

come here (v): taxingka

come in (v): gkōpingka

Example: Gkōpnatinxō amak. (They both want to come in.)

come out (v) (hair or feathers): xūpulgka

You might be plucking a chicken.

come out (v) (a loose tooth): ōxoik, ōk'win

Example: Hēūm ōk'oiwin. (It already came out.)

come rushing out, as from a house (v): pulwin

comet (n):

compensate (v): No single word. You have to explain what was offered as compensation and why.

complain (v):

complainer (n): hūwxēwiluth'

Note: This person not only complains. He or she is also a know-it-all, who will tell you what you should have done and how you should have done it.

complete (adj): No single word, but you might say:
Ōm ke yecha xōxō. (It's not all here.)

(v): pēlishgka (finish it)

complicated (adj): tūlās (difficult)

compromise (v): No single word. You have to explain.

condor (n): wits we its [m]

dchim

cone, pine (n):

1. Kech'Ka -
2. Kech'enan -
3. Watswasalsi -

carry it
carrying

casino
(place where you
gamble.)

confront (v): No single word. You have to explain the problem.
 You might need to say:
 Yōpish ma wēya'an. (But you said...)

congratulate (v): No single word. You have to be specific
 about what the person did.

Example: Insis. Pilishin ma min eskwālan.
 (It's good. You finished your school.)

(1)

constipated, be (v): Th'ēwichaxō

Example: Th'ēwichaxō amin dtoch.
 (Literally, his/her bowels have gotten hard.)

(2) shalnexō

continue (v): This is a main verb in English, but it's more
 like an adverb in Yowlumni.

1) amaama yōō (plus a verb)

Example: amaama yōō th'angka. (Keep going.)

2) th'anash (plus a verb)

Example: Th'anash chexulgka. (Keep talking.)

contorted, be (v): poiyuchxō, poiyuchwēyan

contract (v): hitsēya (shrink)

Example: Wake nim kūmīha hitsēya.

(My clothes shrank a lot.)

convulsions, have (v): poiychwēyan

cook (n): kūsēnelū

cook (v): kūsēnelak, kūsēnelaxō

cooking pots (n): kūsēnelalis

cool (v): lēweetstak (make it cold)

cooler (n): lēweetstalis

copy (v): dtimnak

Example: Dtimnaxō chun.

(She/he is doing it the same way as that other person.)

cord (n): ch'ēkā (thing you use for tying)

core (n): sēmēya (where the seeds are)

corn (n): mussē, mussen, mussenē

corner (n): iskēna This noun does not change.

cost (n): shoi

Example: Haushinuk amin shoi? (How much is its cost?)

Waach amin shoi? (Was its price high?)

cottonwood (n): lapa

cough (v): ū'ūwēyan

count (v): pētska

petsān (he/she is counting)

pētsin (she/he counted)

pētsxa mī (let's all count)

counterclockwise (adj): lunte

Your left hand is toward the center of the circle.

country (n): paan

cousin (n): yōkots

cover (n): chomoi (what you use to cover something)

cover (v): chomgka

Example: Hēūm chomwēyexō. (It's covered up.)

cover (fill in) a hole, as with dirt (v): lukulgka, luklexō

cow (n): bagka, bagketwīyē (plural)

coward (n): bpaxna

cowboy (n): wakālō

cowlick (n): chashchasich (thing sticking up)

coyote (n): kī'yū
 kī'win th'anī (coyote's tracks)

crab (n): pa'ashin meetsa (lake/ocean spider)

crack (v): ch'ilwin

crackers (n): gkaayeta, gkaayetan, gkaayetanē
 Example: Ōyoxō aman gkaayetan. (They want some crackers.)

cradle (n): watsas

cramp, have (v): pōch'onon
 Example: Pōch'ontaxō na. (I am having cramps.)
 Pōch'onon na. (I had a cramp.)

crane (n) (bird): wahach'

crawl (v): palusgka

Example: Palusun kē wētsip. (The baby is crawling.)

crazy (adj): lōkō

crazy, go (v): lōkāyaxō

Example: Lōkāyon amin ne'esh. (Her/his younger brother
went crazy.)

Note: This word can also be used to describe a bad reaction
to alcohol or drugs.

creep (v): 1) Hēshinmē th'angka. (Go but keep hidden.)

2) tsē'naxō (stalk, sneak up on)

crescent (n): hatsamē op' (new moon)

Creator (n): chēpnē

cricket (n): tsoltsolwēits

crippled (adj): lupchana

criticize (v): tsōhōyon
tsōhōyits (person who criticizes)

crooked (adj): k'oi^lkoiyish

crooked, be (v): 1) koiyoixō (example: picture on the wall)

2) poi^lyuchwēyexō
(example: person's mouth after a stroke)

cross (n): gkulus (cross on a church)

cross (v): a'wū th'angka (go across, as a river or a road)

cross-eyed (adj):

crouch (v): 1) bpēninxō (if you've just bent down to
look at something)

crouch (v): 2) sitexō, sitin (if you're getting ready
to race)

crow (n): alwuch

crude (adj): mahantahana (made any old way)

cruel, be (v): hēauchaxō

crumble (v): xūmwin (it crumbled, like an eroding rock)
xūmwēyalak (crumble it)
xūmweyexō (it's been crumbled, like cracker crumbs)

crush (v): xūmwin

crutch (n): ats'ī

cry (v): waxilun

cry for (v): waxilsithxō

Example: Waxilsithxō lūisen. (He/she is crying for candy.)

Waxilsithxō amin pōlma yōōsh amin mōkē.

(She/he is crying for her husband/his wife.)

cry-baby (n): waxchun

crystal (n):

cucumber, wild (n):

cup (n): xalū, xalon, xalōnē, xalōwīyē (plural)

Example: Wangka nan chanē xalōnē. (Give me a cup.)

cure (n): ta'alē

cure (v): ta'alin

Example: Anchū nan/chun/amana ta'alin.

(The doctor cured me/him or her/them.)

curious, be (v): hūthatinxō (she/he wants to know)

curl (n): tsēnō

curl (v): tsēnak

Example: Tsēnaxō amin ōchō. (She/he is curling her/his hair.)
 Tsēnū nim ōchō. (My hair is curly.)

currant (n) (plant):

curse (v): 1) sunuptak (use language in a nasty way)
 Tochoi amin chexul. (His/her language is bad.)

2)

Tochoi amin hūth'. (Her/his knowledge is bad.)
 (That is, he or she knows how to put a curse
 on someone.)

cushion (n): ōtix, ōtix, ōtxonē ōtixwīyē (plural)

cut (v): 1) achgka, achan (use an ax)

2) tsēsḡka, tsēsḡsin (use a knife)

3) māḡka, mēyan (use scissors)

4) kichgka, kichin (cut a piece off)

cut your hair (v): māwḡsgka, māwḡs.hin

cute (adj):	pōyōmē	(for things)
	pōtsōmē	(for people and animals)
	pōtōōtsē	(especially for babies)

-- D --

dab (v): k'ēlgka

Note: you can use this word for spreading butter on bread.

daily (adv): amaama hīyel (every day)

dam (n): teena
teenhana (it's dammed up)

damp (adj): mētets ch'ēūna (a little wet)

dance (v): hatēmga
Hatmatinxō ma? (Do you want to dance?)
Hatēmxa-mak. (Let's us two dance.)
Yōō mī hē hatmen hayacha. (Someday we'll dance again.)

dancer (n): hatamits

danger (n):

dangerous - i'elmam

dangerous person(n): ēlemukhō

90

too dangerous - i-lelan

danger, avoid (v): chiknēsaxō

(You don't go to the extreme of staying home--just cautious.)

dangle (v) (hang by the hands):

tūpūpxō

(He/she is hanging from a tree branch, the

tūpūpwēyexō

parallel bars on the playground, etc.)

daredevil (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm hanuk chenīchxō. (She/he is not afraid of anything.)

dark (adj): lēmā

dark, get (v): lēmāākin

Example: Mē' lēmāāka.

(It'll be dark soon.)

daughter (n): wēth'ip gkaita (if she is young)

wēth'ip gkaina (if she is a grown woman)

Example: Kē nim wēth'ip gkaita. (This is my little girl.)

daughter-in-law (n): onmil

dawn (v): tawinin

Example: Hēūm tawinin. (It's getting light.)
 Ama tawinmē... (Then when it gets/got light...)

salatswin

Note: both TAWININ and SALATSWIN refer to the time when it's light but the sun hasn't come up yet.

day (n): hīyel
 hī'len (during the day)

dead (n) - (person) - taucha (way of referring ~~to~~ to a person who has passed on)
 dead, be (v): taōwichin

shōxinin (used when many people die all at once like in an epidemic or a plane crash)

deaf, be (v): chunkikin

deaf-mute (n):

decay, rot (v): chik'na

Example: Yeech'a haak chik'āyan. (The stuff all spoiled.)

deceive (v): hak'awinin

Example: Hak'awinxō chun. (He's not treating her right,
and many other possible
English translations depending
on the circumstances.)

decide (v): hūpushgka (choose)

decorate (v): pōyemtaxō (make it pretty)

decoy (n): mōlolē (thing that fools a duck, goose, etc.)

From MŌLOLTAXŌ, fool or play a trick on

deep (adj): wa'ach

Example: Wa'ach cha. (It's deep there.)

deer (n): xoi, xoiyō, xoiyin th'anī (deer tracks)

Example: Shēlhin na xoiyō. (I saw a deer.)

defecate (v): petikin

defend (v):

deflect (v):

defy (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm la'na. (He/she doesn't listen.)

demand (v): ahichgka (ask for)

den (n): xō'oi (place where something/someone stays)
 nōō'on xō'oi (bear's den)

dense (adj): th'ēnik

dentist (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Kē anchū th'eeshin min chāyen. (This doctor fixes your teeth.)

depart (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Mē' na chēmē th'an. (I'm going to go now.)

depart, prepare to (v): we'lak

Example: Mē' na we'la. (I'm going to get ready.)

depend upon (v): ūkotson

Example: Ūkotson na chun. (I depend on him/her.)

desecrate (v): tō'chāsun (do bad stuff, vandalize, destroy)

Example: Tō'chāsun chun. (She/he trashed it.)

desert (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm cha haak. (There's nothing there.)

Ūth'al silelhal. (Nothing but rocks.)

devil (n): hichwīya

devious, be (v): hak'awinin

dew, be wet with (v):

diaper (n): yōk'wosh

This noun does not change.

(1)

diarrhea, have (v): teeshaxō

(2) putsin

dice (n):

die (v): taōwichin

shōxinin

(used when many people die all at once
like in an epidemic or a plane crash)

different (adj): luklē

different, be or become (v): lakālaxō

Example: Xon nim lakālin. (My life is different.)

Lakāla yokuts panan. (Different people came.)

difficult (adj): tūlās

wakē tūlās (very/too difficult)

tūlās hawētin (it's hard to do)

dig a hole (v): ch'ōlōwun

Example: Mē' na chun ch'ōlwen.

(I'm going to dig it.)

Hēūm ch'ōliuhana.

(It's already dug.)

dig up, dig out (v): ōgkilgka

Example: ōgkilun chun.

(She/he dug it up.)

Ōm na chun ōgkilun.

(I didn't dig it up.)

digging stick (n): 1) *tik*
2)

dill (n) (plant):

dim (adj) (not much light):

dinner (n) (meal at night): kōnosē

dinner, have (v): kōnosexō

Example: Kōnosix-mī.

(Let's have dinner.)

dip (v): ch'ēūgka

(make it wet)

dirt (n): 1) ground -- xoch'oi

dirty, be (v) (as clothes) - shakwitan

97

dirt (n): 2) filth -- ch'īyak

Example: ch'īkuna

(it's filthy)

ch'īkinin

(he/she got dirty)

dirty looks, giving (v) il-leh-mah-xho

disappear (v): 1) ōhāman

Use this word to describe
a spirit departing.

2) th'anhussin

Use this word to describe
a person who leaves a group
without saying anything.

Ōm dtōsmē, th'anēn.

(Without telling anyone, he/she left.)

3) ēmik'win

Use this word to describe
the sun going behind a cloud
or dropping below the horizon.

dish (n): tāawits, tāawitswīyē (plural)

dislike (v): awachun

Example: Awachun na chun.

(I don't like that person.)

wakē nim awach.

(I can't stand to be around
him or her.)

dismount (v): kōōningka (get down)
 kōōninin (he/she climbed off)

dispute, argue (v): pōyēsan
 Example: Wakē pōyēsan nak. (We two had a big argument.)
 The speaker is talking to
 someone who was not involved
 in the dispute.

distant (adj): wa'
 Example: Unkē wa'? (Is it far?"

distract (v): No single word, but you can say:
 A'nē lōlgka amin shil. (Don't let him/her look.)
 Wakē na ōlōlaxō. (I'm really shy.)

ditch (n):

dive (v): mūhon
 Example: Mūgka yōō. (Dive again.)
 Mūmūxō. (She/he is diving all around.)

divide (v): tsū'ūbpgka
 tsū'ūbphana (it's divided in half)
 Tsū'ūbpgka hotponyō. (Divide it in fourths.)
 Tsū'ūbpgka shōōpena. (Divide it in thirds.)

divorced, get (v): Ipchēsan amak. (They got a divorce.)

Note: this word comes from ĒPICHGKA, throw away, and it
 literally means they threw each other out.

dizzy, be (v): tsēliuhin
 Example: Tsēlewin na. (I'm dizzy.)

dizzy, suddenly be (v): dtanīwēyan
 Example: Dtanīwin na. (I was dizzy.)
 Use this word if the cause of the
 dizziness is obvious, like you
 were hit in the head.

do (v): hawan
 Example: Hanuk ma hawan? (What are you doing?)
 Hanuk ma hē hawēen? (What are you going to do?)

do your best (v): meets'ingka
 Example: Mēētsenan. (He's doing his best. Or she.)

doctor (n): anchū

doctor (v): 1) with song and prayer -- peeshin, pēshan

Example: Pēshan chun anchū. (The doctor treated him/her.)

Hēum pēlishin am pēsha.

(He's finished doctoring her/him.)

2) with medicine -- th'ōyēxgka

Example: Th'ōyōxon chun. (He's doctoring him/her.)

dodge (v): woloiwēgka

woloiyexō

(she/he dodged)

dog (n): pu'us, pō'ōsa (plural)

doll (n): wētseepamūts

Example: Hēkāun amin wētseepamtsa.

(She is playing with her doll.)

Nō'ōm nim th'ēēshin nim wētseepamtsa.

(My mother made my doll.)

dollar (n): peesa, peeson, peesōnē

Example: Wangka nan yith' peesōnē. (Give me a dollar.)

donkey (n):

don't (v/adv): 1) in commands -- a'nē

A'nē lēhēmga. (Don't run.)

2) in statements -- ōm

Ōm na hūth'axō. (I don't know.)

door (n): chūnōsol

This noun does not change.

Example: Achilga chūnōsol. (Open the door.)

doubtful, it is (v): anaxth'ē

Example: Anaxth'ē hē pana. (It is doubtful he will come.)

dough, make (v): th'alga

th'alhana (it's ready to cook)

dove (n): ūplalē, ūplalen

Example: Shēlhin na ūplalen. (I saw a dove.)

down (n) (feathers):

down (adv): ath'il

downhill (adv): lachau

downhill, go (v): lachauwēgka
lachauwinxō (she/he is going downhill)

downpour (n): No single word, but you can say:
Wake she'elin. (It's really raining.)

downstream (adv): palū

doze (v): wūyutswin
Example: Wūyutswin na. (I dozed.)

draft (n): lāwuts
Example: Chungka chūnōsol. (Shut the door.)
Lēweetsaxō ēsel. (It's getting cold outside.)
Lāwuts gkōpinin. (The cold air is coming in.)

drag (v): shōchichgka
 shōchichun (he/she dragged it)
 Example: Shōchichgka chun. Wakē mikich'.
 (Drag it. It's very heavy.)

dragonfly (n): ēslalū, ēslalon
 Example: Shēlhin na ēslalon.

drain (v): tsēmga, tsēman, tsēmhin, tsēmen
 Example: Tsēman na chun. (I'm draining it.) (Maybe
 you've washed vegetables in
 a collander.)

draw (v): utseyak Also the word for write.
 Example: Utseyon na kawīyon. (I drew a horse.)

dream (n): anuchwal

dream (v): anuchwalxō (he/she is dreaming)
 Example: Anuchwalin na. (I had a dream.)

dress (n): kēnip, kēnpa, kēnpanē, kēnipwīyē

Example: Shūēnan na kēnpa. (I bought a dress.)

Manē nim kēnipwīyē. (I have a lot of dresses.)

dress up (v): kinpēsak

Example: Hēum na kinpēsan. (I got dressed up already.)

You can use this word for
putting on regalia.

drift (v): hōgkonon

(it's drifting)

hōgkinin

(it drifted)

drill (v): shōkilgka

(make a hole through it)

Example: Shōkolun chun.

(He/she is drilling it.)

shōkilin

(she/he drilled)

shōkolits

(person who drills)

? *ShoKlan - hole*

drink (v): ūkungka

Example: Ūkonun na ilk'a.

(I'm drinking water.)

drip (v): ch'ēuwēyan

ch'ēuch'ēuwēyan

(it keeps dripping, like
a leaky faucet)

drive (v): gkalēdtālak

Example: Wīse ma gkalēdtālan. (You're driving fast.)
 Ōm paāyēn gkalēdtālum. (She/he doesn't know how
 to drive, or doesn't do
 it very well.)
 Mahantaxō. (He/she does it any old way.)

drizzle (v): sēmweyan

Example: Hēum sēmwin. (It's drizzling.)

drool (v): No single word, but you can say:

Helawuch amin ch'eūch'eūweyan.
 (Her/his/its saliva is dripping.)

droop (v): tishweyan (for a person to be tired or weak)
 Tishweyexō na. (I've drooped.)

drop (v):

intransitive

1) kōōningka (drop down, climb down)
 Hōwich kōōninin. (Hail is falling.)

2) xēeswin (it came loose and dropped, like
 peas being shelled)

drop (v):

transitive

1) xēēsweyalak

(make it drop)

2) gkonlon

Gkonlon na chun.

(I dropped it.)

wonlak (?)

(drop it)

drown (v): ch'āāshinin .

(he/she drowned)

Ch'aayshinxo - is drowning

drum (n): th'umpōla, th'umpōlan, th'umpōlanē

Example: ~~th'umpōlan~~ th'umpōlan. (She/he is playing the drum.)
Uchan

drunk, get (v): 1) chēlāwaxō

(he/she is drunk)

chēlāwon

(she/he got drunk)

2) wūlachexō

wūlachun

dry (adj): ch'axēa

dry (v): ch'axēun (it's getting dry)
 ch'axīyak (dry it)
 Ch'axīyak min kūmihan. (Dry your clothes.)
 Taak chun ch'axīyexō. (The sun is drying it.)

duck (n): hī'na, hī'nan

dull (adj): ōm xanuts (not sharp)

dump (n): ēpechē (where you throw stuff away)

dump (v): ēpichgka (dump it, throw it away)
 ēpichin
 Ēpchinin na chun. (I threw it away.)

during (prep): No single word, but you can add MĒ to the end
 of a verb stem X and end up with a word that means during X,
 while X was happening, when X happened.

Example: Hēwetmē, shēlhin nak xoiyō.

(During our walk, we saw a deer.)

dusty (adj): puch'wēya

dwarf (n):

dye (n): mūchoi

dynamite (n): th'ūyos

-- E --

each (n): yeech'u aman yith' (all of them individually)

each other: This idea is expressed by adding IS or ĒS between the verb stem and its tense ending. Sometimes a W has to be added also to separate vowels.

Example: Amlēsan amak. (The two of them helped each other.)

Om amak lentsawisxō.

(The two of them are not speaking to each other.)

eager (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Hawēatixō aman chun. (They want to do it.)

eagle (n): ch'ōxil

Example: Hoiyu'mun ch'ōxil. Wa' chēpin.

(The eagle is flying. way up above.)

ear (n): tuk, tūka

Example: amtsa nim tūka (close to my ear)

early (adv): hēyam hēyam

earn (v): No single word, but you can say:

Manen k'eexan th'eeshin. (He/she makes a lot of money.)

earring (n): yawakan

This noun does not change.

Example: Pōyōmē nim yawakan. (My earrings are pretty.)

earth (n): pa'an

Example: Shoiyim mīin pa'an. (Our earth is sacred.)

earthquake (n): No single word, but you can say:

Wūkoiyun mīin pa'an. (Our earth is shaking.)

earthworm (n): wekwek

east (adv): nōōtō

Example: Nōōtō na th'anan.

(I am going east.)

easy (adj): lēmin

Example: Lēmin mīin chāxul.

(Our language is easy.)

easygoing (adj):

eat (v): xath'gka

Example: Xath'gka chēmē.

(Eat right now.)

Yeech'a naan xath'ēn, wishin chatap ōm xath'ēn.

(We all ate, but that person didn't eat.)

eat so much you are bloated and miserable (v): ūmalwin

Example: Manen xath'mē, ūmalwin na.

(Having eaten a lot, I was in misery.)

echo (n): ch'anau

echo (v): ch'anauwēyan

eclipse (n):

eddy (v):

effort, make an (v): meetsinin, *mētsunūn*

Example: Wakē meetsinin, th'ēēshmē.

(She/he put forth a lot of effort in order to fix it.)

mētsunūn - 'is making a valiant effort
(disc between sprinkle & sprout)

egg (n): hon, honō, honōnē

Example: Wangka nan honōnē.

(Give me some eggs.)

Yōō na honō ōyōxō.

(I want more eggs.)

eight (n): mū'nus

Example: Hēum mū'nus walhon.

(It's already past eight.)

eighteen (n): ch'ēō mū'nus

eighty (n): mū'nus ch'ēō

Example: Paan nim walhon mū'nus ch'ēō.

(My years are past eighty. I'm over eighty.)

Mū'nus ch'ēō yith' nim paan.

(Eighty-one are my years.)

either...or (conj): tsēush...tsēush

Example: Tsēush hōtexō, tsēush ōm hōtexō.

(It's either lighted, or it's not lighted.)

either (adj): tsēush

Example: Tsēush haawēthimcha.

(either which one)

Tsēush haawēthimcha ma cha th'an.

(Either way you'll get there.)

ejaculate semen (v): p'ich'win

elastic (n): tēēpwēya (stuff that stretches)
 tēēpwin (she/he made it stretch)

elbow (n): kō'wē

elderberry (n): wēsheeta This noun does not change.

elders: moxilhāi

eleven (n): ch'ēō yith'

elk (n): sōxoi

eloquent (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 Paāyun chāxulmē. (He/she knows how to speak.)

else (adj): No single word. It depends on the context.
 somewhere else -- tsē'ush hēyech'a wishin ōm th'ap ke
 (anywhere but not here)

someone else -- watuk-axom wishin na th'ap ōm
 (somebody but not me)

What else can I do? -- Hanuk na yōō hawēyen?

embarrassed, be (v): olōlon

Example: A'nē ololak. (Don't be embarrassed.)

ember (n): saalū, saalon

Example: Shēlhin na saalon. (I saw the embers.)

Hēweth'in chēpin chun saalon.

(She/he walked on the embers.)

embrace (v): kōmith'gka

Example: Kōmith'in chun. (He/she embraced her/him.)

Kōmōth'un amana. (She/he hugged lots of people.)

emerge (v): panahussin

employed, be (v): tsōōwōsith'xō

Example: Tsōōwōsith'xō chun. (He/she is working for her/him.)

Tsōōwōsith'xō amana. (She/he is working for them.)

empty (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm cha yōō. (There's no more there.)

Hēum tsōōmunun. (It's at an end.)

encircle (v): gkēdtautaxō nanwa (It's all around us.)

end (v): tsōōmunun

Example: Cha tsōōmunun. (There it ends.)
 Cha tsūmunun. (It ended there.)

endurance (n): No single word, but you can say:

wake te'was (very strong)
 Ūm p'axna. (He/she is no coward.)

enemy (n): gkē'ē

Example: Wake nim gkē'ē.
 (I can't stand to be around that person.)

enough, be (v): pauhin

Example: Hēum pauhin mīwa. (Now it's enough for us all.)
 pauwexo - It is enough.

enter (v): gkōpingka

Example: Gkōpinmē, laligka min dchaketan.
 (When you come in, hang up your jacket.)

envy (v): Wēyawom na. (I wish I was like him/her.)

Note: To complete this verb you need to explain what it is
 about the other person that makes you want to be them.

equal (adj): nutswas

Example: Nutswas amak.

(They two are equal.)

erase (v): melgka

Example: Melhin chun.

(He/she erased it.)

erode (v): xūmwin

(crumble)

erupt (v): pōtoxwin

(burst)

escape (v): lēhēmūn

(she/he ran)

evaporate (v): shōōkunūn

(it dried up)

even, get (v): amanaxō

Example: Mē' na chun amanē.

(I'm going to get even with that person.)

even, don't get (v): lōlehuk

(leave it)

evening (n): nē'wō

evening, become (v): nē'eūwin

Example: Hēum nē'eūwin. (It's getting dusk.)

every (adj): yeech'a (all)

everybody (pron): yeech'a aman (all of them)
yeech'a mī (all of us)

everything (pron): yeech'a

everywhere (adv): tseush hēyeech'a

evil (adj): dtōch'ē (bad)

ewe (n): gkaina wūlāwul (female sheep)

exaggerated (adj): mētets hichkē (little bit of a lie)

except (prep): Use ALL...BUT

Example: Yeech'a panan, wishin cha ōm.
(All came, but not him/her.)

excited (adj): No single word, but you can use WAKĒ to intensify the idea of wanting.

Example: Wakē na th'anatinxō. (I really want to go.)

excuses, make (v): No collective verb. You have to be specific about why the person didn't do what they were supposed to.

Example: wakē moiyyinin (he/she is very tired)
chanīchxō (she/he is afraid)

exercise (v): wachisgka

exhausted, be (v): wakē moiyyinin

Example: Wakē na moiyyinin. (I'm exhausted.)

exile (v): hōsek (chase away)

Example: Hōsēyan aman chun. (They exiled him/her.)

You can also think of jail as a kind of exile.

ch'ēkaxō (he/she is in jail)

exorcise (v): hōsēxō hichwīya (chase away the devil)

expect (v): No single word, but you can use HĒNASH or MĒ'ĒN
plus what you expect to happen.

Example: MĒ'Ēn amak panan. (Pretty soon they will get here.)
(I expect them to get here soon.)

expensive (adj): wa'ach (high)

experience (n): No single word, but you can say:
Paāyēn hawēmē. (He/she knows how to do stuff.)

Note: On the CD, Agnes talks about her experience growing up.

Pōhuchin na chāxulmē. (I grew up speaking the language.)

Pōhuchin na wēmē. (I grew up that way.)

Inyanin nahits, cha nim nahits.

(The Indian way, that's my way.)

explain (v): dtōsith'in (tell to someone)

explode (v): pōtoxwēyan (it explodes/it is exploding)
pōtoxwin (it exploded)

extinguish (v): th'awēgka

Example: Th'awēkin na chun. (I put it out.)

extra (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 wakē manē (there's lots)

eye (n): sasa, sasan

Example: Achilgka min sasan. (Open your eyes.)

eye, get something in (v): chēmikhin

Example: Haak nan chēmikhin? (What got in my eye?)

eyes, have wide open (v): chēlilwēyan, chēlilxō, chēlilwin

Example: la'nē na ke yitsa chēlilxō.

(Sometimes I'm here by myself with my eyes open.)

eyebrow (n): tēmich

Example: tēpikan amin tēmich. (She plucks her eyebrows.)

eyelash (n):

eyelid (n):

-- F --

face (n): No word for the whole face, but you can use
 tsumma (mouth and the area around it)

face, wash (v): tsumlūsak
 Example: Hēum na tsumlūsan. (I already washed my face.)

fade (v): ts'olwin
 Example: Hēum ts'olwēya. (It's faded.)

fail (v): No general word for fail. You have to be specific
 about what went wrong.
 Example: Ōm paāyenan. (She/he didn't learn.)

faint (adj) (barely visible): sanaaxwēyan

faint (v): lēmhin, lēmon
 Example: Tūlās hōshetim. Ama wēmē lēmhin.
 (It was hard to breath. So she/he fainted.)

faint, feel like you're going to (v): atanīwin

fairy (n): No "little people" in Yowlumni traditional stories.

fake (adj): mahantahana (not well made)

falcon (n) (bird):

fall (v): kōōninin

Example: Hōwich kōōninin. (Hail is falling.)

fall down (v) (person): pach'inin

Example: Pach'nenmē. (You're going to fall.)

fall down (v) (structure): hamwēyan, tapapwin, tapuxwin

See cave in.

fall (n) (season): dtūma

false (adj): ōm mētsnanē

Example: Ōm cha mētsnanē. (That's not true.)

familiar, be familiar with (v): hūth'an (know)
 Example: Hūth'an na chun. (I know that person.)

family (n): famēlēa

yōkitsa nim (my relatives)

fan (v): ēlewin

fan, hand operated (n): ēlā

fan, electric (n): tseētswēyalis (thing that makes a breeze)

fang (n): ch'āyē (tooth) MAYEK
 Useful descriptive words: XANUTS (sharp) and ~~MAYEK~~ (big)

far (adv): wa'

Example: Wa' xōsēm amin chē. (Her/his home is way up north.)

wanith' - from far away

farewell: When you leave, you can say:

Mē' na chēmē th'an. (I'm going now.)

Wēsa. (Later.)

If you won't see the other person for a long time:

Hayacha nam yōō shilen. (Someday I'll see you again.)

fart (v): yik

yikexō (she/he is always farting)

fast (adv): wīsē

Example: Wīsē ma th'anan. (You're going fast.)

fast (v) (not eat):

fast in mourning for the death of a spouse (v): lūth'ū

Example: Cha th'ap lūth'ū.

(He/she is fasting because his wife/her husband died.)

fat (adj): hēxna (a fat one, person or animal)

Example: Unkē na shiltin hēxna? (Do I look fat?)

fat (n): heexa, heexan, heexanē

Example: Mē' na shūēna heexan. (I'm going to buy cooking oil.)
Wangka nan yōō heexanē. (Give me more grease.)

Note: English has different words for greasy stuff depending on its state at room temperature. If it's a liquid, it's an oil. If it's a solid, it's fat or grease.

Yowlumni has different words for greasy stuff depending on what you do with it. If you eat it or cook with it, it's HEEEXA. If you put it in a car or a kerosene lamp, it's ACĪĪTĒ.

fat, get (v): hexnen

Example: Manen kath'en. Ama hē hexnen.

(He/she will eat a lot. Then he/she will get fat.)

father (n): nōpōp, nōpōpin

Example: Cha nim nōpōpin maxēna. (That's my father's car.)

father, deceased (n): nōpēpmam

father-in-law (n): naxaamēs, naxaamēsin

father-in-law, deceased (n): naxēsmam

fatten (v): hēxhēnek

Example: Hēxhēnek amana.

(Fatten them.) (like cows)

Mē' na chun hexhēnē.

(I'm going to make it fat.)

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faucet (n): No word, but you can describe it as:

Bpēbpa hēyok cha ilk'a lōhonin (pipe where it pours water out)

favor (n) (as in, do me a favor): No word, but you can say:

Hawēsith'gka nan chanē.

(Do it for me.)

Unkē nash ma chun hawēen?

(Would you do that?)

favorite (n): insun

Example: Cha nim insun.

(That's my favorite.)

fawn (n) (baby deer):

fear (v): chanīchgka

Example: Chanīchxō nan.

(She/he/it is scared of me.)

Cha nim chanīch.

(That's what I'm afraid of.)

fearsome, really scary (adj): ē'ilmum

Example: Shēlmē, ēlemaxō nan.

(He scares me the way he's looking at me.)

feather (n): xapal

This noun does not change

feed (v): xath'alak, xath'alaxō

Example: Hitsē aman yokotsē xath'ala.

(Tomorrow they are having a meal for people.)

Hēum na amana xath'alan. (I already fed them.)

feel (v) (touch): tsōgka, tsōwon

Example: Gkupith' tsōtin. (It's hot to the touch.)

A'nē tsōgka. Wakē gkupith'.

(Don't touch it. It's really hot.)

feel sorry for yourself (v): oiyōwisxō

oiyōwisxō (he/she is feeling sorry for him/herself)

feel sorry for someone (v): No single word, but you can say:

Kēhēyexō nan. (She/he makes me sad.)

Kāhāyan na chun shēlmē. (I feel sad when I see him/her.)

fell (v) (cut down a tree): wōxin (he/she cut it down)

wōxnexō (it's already cut down)

fence (n): selka, selkan

Example: Tsōōxō selkan. (He/she is working on the fence.)

fern (n):

fester (v):

fetch (v): lēhēmsith'gka (run for it)

mukgka (get it)

feud (v): pachēsaxō (fight)

Example: Pachēsaxō aman p'a'na.

(They are having a feud about land.)

fever, run a fever (v): gkulwēyan

Example: Tēxtinxō gkulwēya. (She/he is sick with a fever.)

few (adj): hautsin

fiber (n): ēlū, ēlon, ēlonē (thread)

fidget (v): Ōm nēnan. (He/she doesn't sit still.)

fierce (adj): hē'aucha

fifteen (n): ch'eō yetsinil

fifty (n): yetsinil ch'eō

fig (n): ēwas, ēwas, ēwasnē

Example: Manē ēwas woiyon lunte ilk'a.

(Many figs grow by the water.)

fight (v): pachēsak

Example: A'nē pachēsak. (Don't fight.)

Pachēsan aman. (They--more than two--are fighting.)

fight with one's spouse (v): yaxwisxō

Note: this word is slang, not often used.

file (n) (tool): lēmē

fill (v): pūmgka

Example: Hēum pūmunun. (It's filled.)

Pūmgka chun walten ilk'anē.

(Fill the bucket with water.)

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filter (v): elgka (literally, fish with a large net)

Example: Ēlan aman chun. (They are filtering it.)

filthy (adj): ch'īkuna

fin (n):

finally (adv): No single word, but you can say:

Hēum pēlshinin. (It's finished/it's over.)

find (v): pōkgka

Note on pronunciation: The first k gets kind of swallowed, so the word comes out more like pō'gka with a weak glottal stop where the first k would have been. This is a regular feature of Yowlumni whenever the stem of a verb ends in k. Other verbs like this include ēlikgka (sing).

Example: Hēnash na chun hē pōken. (Maybe I'll find it.)

Ōm nim chun wostoxō pōk. (I can't find it.)

Pōkgka min k'eexan. (Find your money.)

Walsa min xōxō. (It's in your pocket.)

Hēum na chun pōkin. (Now, I've found it.)

fine (adj): insis (good)

fine (n) (punishment): No single word, but you can say:
Chawalan chun hē hayacha. (Someday he/she will pay for that.)

This phrase has the same metaphorical extension as in
English: the consequences of this person's bad behavior
will make them suffer sooner or later.

finger (n): punchuk (hand)

fingernail (n): xeesēx

finish (v): pēlishgka, pēlishin, pilshen hē
Example: Pēlishgka chēmē. (Finish it right now.)

fir (n) (tree):

fire (n): oshith', oshth'ō
Example: Hapak amtsa oshth'ō. (Get warm by the fire.)

fire-cracker (n):

Related phrases:

A'nē hotgka.

(Don't light it.)

Th'ūyon mam hē.

(It'll shoot you.)

fireman (n): oshth'ō th'awakits (person who puts out fire)

fireplace (n): hōtonelis (thing where a fire can burn safely)

hapalis (thing that makes a place warm)

firewood (n): xēth'es

first (adj): yith' (number one)

thēya (the leader)

ōma (first in a series)

fish (n): lōpich, lōpch^a, lōpch^{anē}

Example: Xath'atinxō na lōpch^a. (I want some fish to eat.)

fish (v): kachlehak

Example: Mē' na kachla.	(I'm going fishing.)
Hēnash na hē manen chōken.	(Maybe I'll catch a lot.)
kachlexō	(he/she is fishing)
Th'anēn kachlēnē.	(She/he went fishing.)

ēmēlan (fish by hand)

Note: Women used to get together and fish this way. They would choose a place where the water was still, mash a special plant, and spread it on the water to stun the fish. Then they would gather the fish, using blankets and skirts, and have a lot of fun.

The fish were only stunned, so when they were tossed into somebody's skirt, they started flopping around. One standing joke was to pretend there was a snake in with the fish. (Hū'nā na mam mōloltaxō. -- I'm just kidding you.)

Agnes was too little to help with this, but she heard all about it from her mother. Her mother was always worried the game warden would find out.

fisher (n) (animal):

fist (n):

fit (v): pauwexō

Example: Pauwexō nan. (It fits me.)
 Pau'hin nan. (It fit me.)

shukwin

Example: Unkē mīyek? (Is it too big?)
 Unkē gkutsē? (Is it too small?)
 Ōhōm. Shukwin. (No. It fits just right.)

Note: These two words mean just the same.

fit, throw a fit (v): hē'chawin (behave badly)

five (n): yetsinil

fix (v): th'ēēshgka (prepare or repair)

Example: Unkē min chun wostoxō th'ēēsh?
 (Can you fix it?)

Th'eeshin aman nim maxēnan. (They're fixing my car.)

flame (n): walam

(v): walam wēyan

flap (v): līxlīxwēyan

flash (v): hotoihotoiwēyan

flat (adj): nututwēya

flat (n) (land): nutal

flat, be (v) (land): tsōlōōwin

Example: Cha tsōlōōwin. (The land is flat there.)

flat, be (v): nututwēyan

Example: Hēum nututwēyexō. (It's flat.)

Use this word for a sheet or acorn about to be leached, etc.

yūxulwēyan (like crushed rock)

flatten (v): nututwēyalak

Example: Mē' na chun nututla. (I'm going to smooth it.)

flea (n): p'aak'il

flexible (adj):

flicker (n) (bird):

flicker (v): hōtitswin (the light isn't steady)

flint (n):

flip (v):

float (v):	hōgkonik	(make it float)
	hōgkonon	(it's floating)
	hōgkinin	(it floated)

flood (n): hūlna

flood (v): hūlunun

Example: Chē nim hūlu'nun. (My house flooded.)

floor (n): No word. A traditional house didn't have one.

flour (n): alēēna, alēēnan, alēēnanē

Example: Manen na ōyōxō alēēnan. (I need lots of flour.)

Wangka nan yōō alēēnanē. (Give me some more flour.)

flower (n): eelau

This noun does not change.

Example: Chaxēya eelau.

(The flowers have dried up.)

flute (n): wishwēya

flute, play (v): wishwēyalak (play the flute)

wishwishwēyan (he is playing the flute)

Note: Playing the flute in summer when the snakes are active has been known to attract them.

flutter (v): tabpabpwēyan

fly (n): mōnā

Example: Richardin hōyōwis Mōnā. (Richard's name is Fly.)

fly (v): hōyu'nun (he/she is flying)
 Example: Wa' chēpin hōyinin. (He/she flew way up high.)

foam (n):

fog (n): kūmun

foggy, be (v): kūmunun
 Example: Walan kūmunan. (It was foggy yesterday.)

fold (v): pilengka
 Example: Pilengka min saawanan. (Fold your sheets.)

follow (v): yawulgka

food (n): xath', xath'a, xath'anē

fool (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm hanuk hūth'āxō. (She/he doesn't know anything.)
 Hū'nā ma chāxulxō. (You're just talking.)

fool (v): mōloltaxō
 mōloltēnē (trickster, joker)

foot (n): th'achach This noun does not change.
 Example: Mīyek amin th'achach. (Her/his feet are big.)
 Chēkit amin th'achach. (His/her feet stink.)

foothills (n): gkōtsots lōmātē (little mountains)

for (prep): No word, but there are several ways to express the
 idea that you are doing something for someone else.

One way is to use the possessive. Not all nouns have a
 possessive. Those that do usually add IN to the end of
 the word--a lot like you add 'S in English. Suppose it's
 back-to-school, and you're going to buy clothes for the
 kids. In Yowlumni you can say:

Mē' na shūēna wēth'ipatsin kūmīhan.
 (I'm going to buy the kids' clothes.)

There's another way that's a little more difficult, but a
 native speaker of Yolumni uses it a lot. You take the
 verb for what's happening--bring (TAXAN), get (MUXAN),
 buy (SHŪĒNIN), etc--and you add SITH' to it. The noun
 for what you bring or get or buy is going to take the
 form that's listed third in this dictionary, the one
 that ends in ENĒ, ANĒ, or ONĒ.

Muxsith'gka an kapenē. (Get her/him some coffee.)

for continued:

Taxasith'gka nan nim antēāxonē. (Bring me my glasses.)
 Shūēnasith'in nan somlālonē. (She/he bought me a hat.)

Some verbs like give (WANGKA) and allow to borrow (LUSHGKA) have the idea of doing something for someone else built into them. They don't get SITH' added to them, but the noun changes the same way.

Wangka nan ilk'anē. (Give me some water.)
 Lushgka am maxēnanē. (Let him/her borrow the car.)

This is very different from English, and it takes a while to get used to it.

forbid (v): No general word. You just put A'NĒ (don't) in front of whatever you don't want the person to do.

Example: A'nē lēhēngka. (Don't run.)

forehead (n): pit'iu

foreign (adj): laklē (different)

forest (n): tūna (all the pine trees)

foretell (v): No abstract verb, but you can use
 hayacha (someday)
 with whatever is going to happen.

forget (v): mōningka

Example: Mōninin na.

(I forget)

Mōnōnin na'nē.

(She/he sometimes forgets.)

forgetful person (n): mōnōnich

forgive (v):

fork (n) (eating utensil): tsikwēā, tsikwēan, tsikwēanē

Example: Wangka nan tsikwēanē. (Give me a fork.)

forty (n): hotpōnoi ch'eō

forward (adv): th'āya

(in front)

foster child (n): pūhuchū

Example: Cha nim pūhuchū.

(That's the one I raised from
little until he/she was grown.)

four (n): hotpōnoi

fourteen (n): ch'ēō hotpōnoi

fox (n): owtsa, owtsan

Example: Shēlhin na owtsan. (I saw a fox.)

fragile (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Kōōninmē, ch'alnen hē. (If it falls, it will break.)

fragrant (adj): tsēewēyā

frame (n) (poles tied together):

frank (adj) (honest and direct):

free (adj): 1) no cost -- Ōm hauk amin shoi.

(Nothing is its cost.)

2) loose -- Ōm ch'ik'hana (not tied up)

freeze (v): ch'ōpilin (it's frozen)

fresh (adj): No single word, but you can say:
Haka na chun nōpō'on. (I just picked it.)

friend (n): nōtsē

frighten (v): lōtsōōxtok
Example: A'nē lōtsōōxtok. (Don't frighten him/her.)
Lōtsōōxtaxō ma chun. (You're scaring her/him.)

frog (n): ūkūkū, ūkūkon
Example: Muxgka chun ūkūkon. (Get the frog/Pick it up.)

from (prep): See back of this sheet.

front, in front (adv): th'āya
Example: Th'āya nan th'angka. (Go in front of me.)
Cha th'āya th'anēn. (He/she went first.)

frost (n):

frown (v): ēlemaxō
Example: Ēlemaxō mam. (She/he is looking at you mean.)

from (prep): Yowlumni uses its direction indicator
ITH', NITH' to build a series of words
that mean from somewhere

- wanith' - from far away
- amtsath' - from close by
- chanith' - from there
- keth' - from here
- gkōpinith' - from inside
- ēselnith' - from outside

These words are recorded on the discs at THENCE

fruit (n): No general word. You have to be specific.

frustrate (v): No single word, but you can say:

Xēchēwēxō nan. (It makes me angry.)

fry (v): kēsalak

Example: Hēum na chun kēsalan. (I already fried it.)

Mē'ēn na chun kēsala. (I'm going to fry it.)

fry-bread (n): pilēla, pilēlan, pilēlanē

Example: Th'ēēshgka pilēlan. (Fix some fry-bread.)

fuel (n): th'ūlōlē

(stuff that gets burned)

full (adj): 1) a bucket -- pūmhana

pūmnexō (it's been filled)

2) a person -- palikin

Palkexō na. (I'm full.)

Palikin na. (I've had enough to eat.)

fun, make fun of (v): haēwisgka

Example: Haēwisxō ma chun. (You're making fun of him/her.)

funeral (n): lūk'la

Example: Th'anatinxō ma lūk'la?

(Do you want to go to the funeral?)

fungus (n):

funnel (n):

funny (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Hīēlaxō nan. (It makes me laugh.)

fur (n): shēlish

Example: Manē amin shēlish. (It has a heavy coat of fur.)

futile (adj):

fuzzy (adj): shēlsha

-- G --

gag (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Chungka amin tsuman. (Close his/her mouth.)

gall (n) (oak apple):

gall bladder (n):

gamble (v): watswisgka
 witswas (the act of gambling)

game (n): 1) fun -- hēkē (playing)

2) meat --

galni

game-warden (n): pētsāwits (like a cop, someone who
 chases you and catches you)

gang (n): No single word, but you can use:
 nē'wuchē wēth'ipatsē/nōnā (mean ones kids/men)

gangrene (n): No single word, but you can say:

Tixtin amin th'achach.

(His/her foot is diseased.)

chēkna

(it's decayed)

gap (n): wakī

garbage (n): ēpechē

(stuff you throw away)

garden (n): woiyil

Example: Cha amin woiyil.

(That is her/his garden.)

garden (v): woi lak

woilaxō

(He/she is gardening.)

gargle (v):

garlic (n): axū, axon, axonē

Example: Intsinoxō na kūsēnelen axonē.

(I like to cook with garlic.)

garter snake (n): yax

(snake)

gas (n): 1) car -- asīītē, asīīten, asīītenē

2) cook stove -- asīītē

3) person -- Hōpwēyan nim toch.
(My stomach is puffy.)

gasp (v): hēkwēyan, hēkwin

gate (n):

gather (v): 1) people -- yōlōwin
Yōlōwinxō aman. (They are gathering.)

2) acorns, seeds, etc -- nōpgka
Haka na chun nōpō'on. (I just gathered it.)

3) greens -- labpīin
Labpīin aman shanukwa. (They are gathering
wild onions.)

gathering (n): lōnēwis (ceremony, celebration)

You can also use the verbs: lōnēsaxō
yōlōwinxō

gentle, be (v): tsōgka inestem (touch it in a good way)

get (v): muxgka

Example: Hēm chun muxin. (She/he already got it.)

Hēyamē chun muxa'an. (He/she got it a long time ago.)

get bitter - ēnesaxō, ēnesin kē

get even (v): amanaxō

Example: Mē' na chun amanē.

(I'm going to get even with that person.)

get on a wagon - ^{dt} ~~dt~~ otul'gka ^{dt} ~~dt~~ alolē (person who gets on)
see "climb"

get up (v): ōpoth'gka

Example: Ōpoth'gka chēmē. (Get up right now.)

Wēgkam. (Tell him/her.)

*get out of the water (v): agkī'gka, agkī'yan
agkī'gka chēmē. (Get out of the water right now)*

get up in a hurry (v): wah'toshwin

ghost (n): hahācha, hahāchan

giblets (n): No collective noun. You have to name the organs separately: heart, liver, etc.

gift (n): wanhana

(thing that has been given)

wanī

(thing that is being/has been given)

Example: Kē amin mam wanī. (This is his/her gift to you.)

giggler (n): hīyach (person who is always laughing)

gills (n) (of fish):

girl (n):	gkaeta	
	gkaetin	(girl's)
	gkaetē	(girls)
	gkaetsa	(pretty girl)

give (v): wangka, wanan, wanhin

Example: Hēum chun wanhin.

(He/she already gave him/her something.)

Wangka nan yōō tsahanē. (Give me some more tea.)

give birth (v): wētsipnan

Example: Hēum wētsipnan.

(She already had her baby.)

Hēum cha wētsip woiyin.

(The baby is already born.)

give orders (v): hoiyexō

(he/she is giving orders)

gizzard (n): ch'ēlil

glacier (n): No single word. You have to explain.

glad, be (v): hēdtēlak

Example: Hēdtēlaxō na min panata. (I'm glad you came.)

Hēdtēlaxō na--panan ma. (I'm glad you came.)

glance (v): shēlitswin

Example: Shēlitswin na chun. (I looked at it briefly.)

glare (n) (reflection of light off snow, water, etc.):

(v) (look mean at): ēlemaxō

Elemaxō na chun. (I'm glaring at it/him/her.)

glass (n): wasū, wason, wasonē

Example: Shūhuchgka chun wason. (Wash the glass.)

glasses (n): antēyexō, antēyexon, antēyexonē

Example: Wangka nan nim antēyexonē. (Give me my glasses.)

glide (v): shētēēkwēyan, shētēēkwin

glitter (v):

gloat (v): No single word. You have to explain.

glow (v):

glue (n and v):

glutton (n): xath'ēēn (person who eats too much)

gnat (n): ma'na This noun does not change.

gnaw (v):

go (v): tangka

Example: Mē' na chēmē tan.	(I'm going to go now.)
Hēum tanēn.	(He/she left already.)
Tanxa mak/mī.	(Let's go.)

Ya mak/mī. Another form of LET'S GO in very common use.

goat (n): tsēwū, tsēwon, tsēwonē

God (n): Chēpnē

gold (n): ōlō (ōlon, ōlonē)

gold mine (n): ōlō lōkōwē

[see mine (n)]

goldenrod (n) (flower):

goldfinch (n) (bird):

good (adj): insis

goose (n): lala

gooseberry (n): tōōsip

gopher (n): hashkēwits

hashkēweetsin tinil

(gopher's hole)

gopher snake (n):

gossip (n): chēkīya (person who talks a lot)
 dtōschēkich (person who tells what they shouldn't)

grab (v): maxitswēgka (get it fast)
 maxitswin (she/he grabbed it)
 maxēts (the act of grabbing)

gradual, little by little (adv): kōōtsinmē

granary for acorn (n):

grandchild (n): tū'ta
 Example: Kē nim tū'ta. (This is my grandchild.)

grandfather (n): eenis

grandmother (n) (father's mother): bpabpa, bpabpan
 Example: Shēlhin na bpabpan. (I saw my grandmother.)

grandmother (n) (mother's mother): kumits, kumtsē
 Example: Kē kumtsin nim walach.
 (This is my grandmother's necklace.)

grapes (n): ūwas, ūwas, ūwasnē

Example: Wangka nan yōō ūwasnē. (Give me some more grapes.)

grapevine (n) (slang) (one person telling another):

No single word, but you can say:

Kē amnok dtōs. (That's what they're saying.)

grass (n): yawil, yawlē, yawlenē

tsēūkī yawil (green grass)

chakēya yawil (dry grass)

Example: Bpagka xath'an yawlē. (The cow is eating grass.)

Xath'alaxō bpagkan yawlenē.

(He/she is feeding the cow grass/hay.)

Yōō am xath'alak yawlenē.

(Feed it more grass/hay.)

grasshopper (n): tanōwich

grate (n):

grate (v): xēpwēgka, xēpwēyalak

Example: Xēpwēyalak tsēwoiyon. (Grate the onion.)

grave (n): luk'la (where a person is buried)

gravel (n):

gravy (n): gkleepē, gkleepen, gkleepenē

gray (adj): mōchokwēya

graze (v): 1) eat grass
 No single word, but you can say:
 Xath'an yawlē. (It is eating grass.)

2) scratch but not very deep
 No single word, but you can use:
 xēechwin (get a scratch)

grease (n): It depends.

If you are going to cook with it
 heexa, heexan, heexanē

If you are working on your car
 asīītē, asīīten, asīītenē

grease (v): heexgka

Example: Heexin na chun. (I greased it.)

Note: You can use this word to talk about a skillet but
NOT a motor.

greedy person (n): th'āhauwich

green (adj): tseūkī

Note: This word also means blue.

greens (n): gkēlēte

grieve (v): kāhāyan

Example: Tsūpa naan kāhāyan. (Some of us are grieving.)

grind (v): hesgka, hēsan

Example: Hesgka amam. (Grind it.)

groom (n): No single word, but you can say:

Hīyacha nim hē pōlum. (Someday he'll be my husband.)

groom (v): No single word, but you can say:

Bpenaxō na kawīyin ōchō. (I'm combing the horse's mane.)

grope (v): No single word, but you can say:

Ōxyōxō na chun. (I'm searching for it.)

Lāmuk ke. (It's dark here.)

Ōm hanuk nim wostoxō shil. (I can't see anything.)

grouchy, be (v): hē'auchaxō

ground (n): xōchoi This noun does not change.

ground squirrel (n): pōhul
pōhulin tinil (squirrel's hole)

grow (v): 1) in size -- mīyeekan

2) in number -- manāaxō

3) grow up -- pōhuchin

growl (v):

If a dog is growling, a Yowlumni speaker may skip over what the dog is doing and talk about what it wants to do:

Asastinxō amana/mam/nan. (It wants to bite them/you/me.)

grown-up (n): pūhuch

grudge (n): No single word, but you can say:

Xēchiuwin na amana. (I got mad at them.)

Xēchiuwexō nan aman. (They're mad at me.)

guard (v): th'ē'ēlgka

Example: Th'ē'ēlin na chun (I'm guarding it.)

guess (v):

guest (n): No single word, but you can say:

Pasēyalan nan. (She/he is visiting me.)

Pasēyalaxō nan. (He/she has come to visit me.)

Apē nan xōhon. (He/she is staying with me.)

Apē nan xōk. (Stay with me.)

guide (v): No single word, but you can say:

Tanak nan. (Take me.)

Tangka nan apē. (Go with me.)

guinea hen (n): *koklēt's'*

guitar (n): No specific word.

Ūchoi (musical instrument)

gum (n) (part of the mouth):

A description that would sometimes work is:

Ōm nim cha chāyē. (I don't have any teeth.)

gum (n) (chewing): *tsakath'*

gun (n): *th'ūyos*

gunpowder (n):

gut (n and v):

(v): *bpēshixgka, bpēshixan*

-- H --

habit (n): No single word, but you can say:

Xōnō hawan. (He/she always does it.)

Xōnō tsakath'an. (She/he is always chewing gum.)

hack (v): kēchan (cut a piece off)

hail (n): hōwich

Example: Hōwich kōōninin. (Hail is falling.)

hair (n) (head): ōch'ō This noun does not change.

Example: Shūhuchgka min ōch'ō. (Wash your hair.)

Shūhōchin na nim ōch'ō. (I'm washing my hair.)

hair, pull out (v): tsoth'tsoth'wisxō

Example: Tsoth'tsoth'gka. (Pull her hair.)

hairy (adj) (of a person): och'wēyan

half (n): tsūp'hana

half-sibling (n): tsūp'hana

hallucinate (v):

ham (n): No single word. You have to explain.

hammer (n): kōkōwēyā (thing you tap with)

(v): kōkōwēyan (tap repeatedly)

hand (n): panchuk, panuchka, panuchkanē

Example: Tsōgka nim panuchka. (Hold my hand.)

hand (v): watatak

handful, scoop up (v): ch'ūbpgka
ch'ūbpan

handle (n): tsōwoi (thing you hold it by)

hang (v) (be hanging): lalkexō

hang up (v): laligka (hang it up)
 lalukan (he/she is hanging it)
 lalken (she/he will hang it)
 lalukē (place where stuff hangs)
 Example: Laligka min dchaketan. (Hang up your jacket.)

happy, be (v): hēdtēlak, hēdtēlaxō

hard (adj): 1) difficult -- tūlās

2) not soft -- th'ēwich

hard, become (v): th'ēwichaxō (it has become hard)
 th'ēweechan (it's getting hard/setting up)

hard times (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Dtōchāyexō amnok xon. (Their life is going badly.)

harmless (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

harmonica (n): No specific word, just:
 ūchoi (thing you play music on)

hat (n): somlālū, somlālon, somlālonē

hatch (v): tsūdtolun, tsūdtolwisun (Newman page 88)

hate (v): wakē awachun (dislike a lot)

Example: Wakē nim awach.

(I can't stand to be around him/her.)

have (v) (auxiliary verb)

English example: I have never eaten there.

This HAVE does not exist in Yowlumni. You can say:

Ōm na cha hīyak xath'an. (I never eat there.)

(v) (ownership): xōxō

Example: Ūnkē min chōpōl xōxō? (Do you have any ice?)

XōXō is sometimes omitted in everyday speech.

Example: Ōm nim cha. (I don't have any.)

have to (v): No single word. You explain the reason.

hawk (n): tsuktsuk

This noun does not change.

hay (n): yawil (grass)

haze (n):

he (pro): Sometimes you use KĒ (this one/this person), and sometimes you use CHA (that one/that person), but most of the time you don't use anything at all.

In English, a verb by itself doesn't tell you who is doing the action. You have to add a pronoun or a noun. In Yowlumni, a verb automatically has the third person singular (he/she/it) as the doer of the action. That's built in. If you're describing something you did yourself, you have to put in the I (NA). Same thing with you (MA, MAK, MAAN) or they (AMAK, AMAN). But a he or a she is already there.

Many examples of this are found throughout this workbook.

head (n): ōch'ō

heal (v) (get well on its own, like a cut or a bruise):

healthy (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

hear (v): lanak, lanaxō

Example: Lana'an na chun. (I heard (about) that.)

heart (n): ūshuk, ushka

Example: Tēxetaxō nim lunte ushka.

(It hurts close to my heart.)

heartless (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Ūm cha amin ūshuk. (He/she has no heart.)

Ūm hanuk hemith'xō. (She/he doesn't care about anyone.)

heater (n): hapalis

heavy (adj): mēkich'

heavy, become (v): mēkeech'axō (it's getting heavy)

mēkeech'an (it's getting heavy)

heel (n) (part of the foot): wōdtoodtish

heir (n): No single word, but you can say:

Wanhana amin. (It's what was given to him/her.)

hello (int): hēyuk

Note: Said twice, the added meaning is, I'm glad to see you.

help (v): amilgka

Example: Amilgka nan/nanwa.	(Help me/us.)
Amilgka chun/amana.	(Help him or her/them.)
Amlen na mam.	(I'll help you.)
Mē' nam amlen.	(I'm going to help you.)

helper (n): amalits, amleetsa

Example: Kē amin/amnok amalits.
(This is his or her/their helper.)

helpless (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

Example: Ōm amin wostoxō amlēsa.
(He/she can't help himself/herself.)

hemorrhoid (n): pōtōlon

Example: Tēxetaxō amin pōtōlon. (His/her hemorrhoids hurt.)
Wake pōtlana.
(Her/his hemorrhoids are sticking out.)

her (pro): DIFFERENCE!

In English it is important to distinguish whether you are talking about a man or a woman, and the language has two sets of pronouns that do this, he/him/his and she/her/hers.

In Yowlumni there is only one set of pronouns (____/chun/amin), and you can use it for either a man or a woman.

What you CANNOT do is use the same word for the HER in THIS IS HER JACKET and the HER in I SAW HER IN TOWN.

This is her jacket.	(Kē amin dchaketa.)
I saw her in town.	(Shēlhin na chun shōkanasē.)
I gave her some water.	(Wanhin na chun ilk'anē.)
Her car is white.	(Tsolol amin maxēna.)

her (possessive pronoun): amin
her (objective pronoun): chun

herb (n) (medicinal): th'ōyox (medicine)

herbalist (n) (person who knows about doctoring with plants):

herd (n): No single word, but you can use MANĒ to say there are a lot of whatever kind of animal.
manē bpagketwīyē (lots of cows)

here (adv): ke

keth' - from here
 Ōm keth' min wostoxō shil. (you can't see it from here.)

hereabouts (adv): ke-axom

Example: ke-axom gkōpin (somewhere in here)

hernia (n):

heron (n): wahach'

This noun does not change.

Example: Manē cha wahach'. (There are many herons there.)

hesitate (v): No single word. You have to explain.

Example: Hawēatinxō na chun, wishin Ōm nim chun wostoxō.
 (I want to do that, but I can't.)

hibernate (v): woiyin

(sleep)

Example: Tūmussē aman woiyin.

(They sleep in winter.)

hiccup (v): hēkhēkwēyan

hide (v): 1) untanned -- tsūlūē

hide (n): 2) tanned -- ch'ōdtin

hide (v):	hēshingka	(go hide)
	hēshnexō	(he/she is hiding)
	hēshunun	(she/he is hiding)

hide something (v): wongka

Example:	Hēum wonhana.	(It's already hidden.)
	Hēum chun wonhin.	(She/he hid it already.)
	Wongka min yawen.	(Hide your keys.)
	Pōkin chun min wonhana.	(He/she found what you hid.)

hiding place (n):

high (adj): 1) deep -- wa'ach

2) expensive -- wa'ach	
Wa'ach amin shoi.	(Its price is high.)

3) way up above -- wa' chēpin

hill (n) (round and steep, like around the rez): bpuk'al

Example: Tanēn cha bpuk'alē.

(She/he went up there on the hill.)

him (pro): 1) chun

Note: This word can also mean HER or IT.

2) am

Note: This word is often used in commands.

It can mean HER but not IT. (???)

hinge (n): chūnoi

(thing that closes the door)

hint (n and v): No single word. You have to explain.

hip (n):

hire (v): No exact word, but you can change the word for work
TSŪŌWA to express similar ideas.

Tsŭōwa nim xōxō.	(I have work.)
Tsŭōwilak am.	(Make him/her work.)
Mē' na mam tsŭōwila.	(I'm going to give you work.)

You can also use:

Hawēsith'gka nan.	(Do it for me.)
Amilgka nan	(Help me.)

his (pro): amin

Note: This word can also mean HER or ITS

hiss (v): hishiswēyan

hit (v): 1) with fist -- k'ungka

K'unan chun. (He/she is hitting him/her.)

K'unhin chun. (She/he hit her/him.)

2) with a stick -- woch'gka

Woch'gka am th'aulanē. (Hit him/her with a board.)

Woch'woch'hin chun.

(She/he hit her/him again and again.)

Recorded on the disc along with HIT are two other words connected with fighting.

Th'ap'wēgkam. (Slap him/her.)

Tsoth'tsoth'gkam. (Pull her/his hair.)

hit what you are aiming at (v): ch'ōk'in

hoard (v): No single word, but you can say:

Manē amin dtē'ēsh. (She/he has a lot of stuff stored.)

hoarse (adj): No single word, but you can say:

· Ōm nim westoxō chāxul. (I can't talk.)
 Mēkis nim tēxetaxō. (My throat hurts.)

hobble (n and v) (for a horse):

hobble (v) (limp): wūtakwūtakwēyan

Example: Mē' na wūtakwūtakwēyan. (I'm going to hobble.)

hog (n): gkōōchē, gkōōchen, gkōōchenē

Example: Kē gkōōchin xath'. (This is the pig's food.)

Xath'alak chun gkōōchen. (Feed the hog.)

Wangka chun gkōōchen ilk'anē.

(Give the hog/pig water.)

hoist (v): No single word. You have to explain.

You might use SHŌTICHGKA (PULL).

hold (v): 1) in the arms -- kōtoch'gka

(baby)

kōtoch'in

(she/he held)

koch'āxō

(keep on holding)

hold (v): 2) in the hands -- ts'ōgka
 Ts'ōwexō na chun. (I'm holding it.)

3) with the legs -- gkanawēyan
 (a horse you're riding bareback)

4) under the arm -- gkēch'gka
 (purse) gkēch'enen

hole (n) (of an animal): tinil (burrow)

hole (n): shōklonō

hole, make (v): shōkilgka

Example: Hēum na chun shōkilin. (I put a hole in it.)

hole, have (v): shōklon

Example: Shōklinin nim pantalona.

(My pants got a hole torn in them.)

Shōklana nim pantalona.

(My pants have a hole in them.)

Recorded on the disc after HOLE are several examples of TORN in connection with clothing.

K'eechinin nim tsūtōsol. (My shirt is torn.)

Hetsē nim k'ichna tsūtōsol.

(I'm wearing a torn shirt at the moment.)

Manē nim k'ichinhīya.

(I have a lot of torn-up pieces--like for quilts.)

holler (v): tsaugka, tsauwan

Example: Wakē aman tsautsauhin.

(They shouted a lot--maybe cheering at a ballgame.)

hollow (adj): shōklana

(it has a hole in it)

holy (adj): shoiyum

home (n): chē, chen, chā

(house)

homely (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 mētets tōpishun (a little bit ugly)
 Ōm nōtsō. (He's not a handsome man.)
 Ōm gkaetsa. (She's not a pretty woman.)

homosexual (n and adj):
 You can say: gkaena nā (like a woman)

honest (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 Insis amin dtemdtem. (His/her way of thinking is good.)

honey (n): mēyel, mēyel, meyelne (syrup)
 Example: Shūēnan na mēyel. (I bought some honey.)
 Wangka nan yōō mēyelne. (Give me more honey.)

honk (v) (goose noise):

honor (v): No single word. You have to explain.
 Mē' na chun ēliksth'en.
 (I'm going to sing in his/her honor.)

hoof (n):

hook (n): 1) tūk'oi

2) nō (fishhook) This noun does not change.

hook with horns (v): koixō

Example: Koihin nan. (He hooked me with his horns.)
 Koiēn mam hē. (He's going to hook you.)
 Koikoihin yōkotsē. (He was hooking people.)
 Koikoixō yōkotsē.
 (He is hooking people with his horns.)

hook-up dance (n):

hoop (n):

You can use SHŌTOL (ROUND) to describe it.

hop (v): dchuth'dchuth'wēgka

Example: Dchuth'dchuth'wēyan tsiu. (The rabbit is hopping.)

hope (v): No single word, but you can use EEMUN (no exact English translation) to give a main verb the sort of not-quite-real quality that HOPE or WISH adds.

Example: Wakē eemun tanatinxō wishin ōm wostoxō.
 (He/she wishes to go, but it isn't possible.)

horehound (n) (plant):

horn (n): ēshel, ēshel, ēshelnē

Example: Kōōninin amin ēshel. (His antlers fell off.)

Kichen aman amin ēshel. (They cut off his horns.)

See also ANTLERS

hornet (n): k'ūmunyuch (?)

horse (n): kawīyū, kawīyon, kawīyonē, kawetwīyē

Example: Ap'ungka chun kawīyon. (Ride the horse.)

manē kawetwīyē (lots of horses)

horseback rider (n): ap'enatsē

horseshoe (n): kawīyin sapatū, sapaton, sapatonē

horsetail rush (n):

hospital (n): tēxathitsin xō'oi (place where sick people stay)

hostage (n): No single word. You have to explain.

hot (adj): k'upith'

hot, be (v) (person): k'uptinxō

Example: K'uptinxō na. (I'm hot.)

hot, be or become (v) (thing): k'upeeth'an

Example: Hēum k'upeeth'an. (It's getting hot.)

house (n): chē, chen, chā

Example: Tangka min chā. (Go to your house.)
 Shūēnin na chen. (I bought a house.)
 Shēlhin na wetsīn chen. (I saw the bird's house.)

hover (v):

how (adv): hauwetimak

Example: Hauwetimak ma wēyan ____? (How do you say ____?)

hauwetuk

how many (adv): haushin^uak

Example: Haushinak aman?

(How many of them are there?)

howl (v):

hug (v): kōmith'gka

Example: Kōmith'in nan.

(He/she gave me a hug.)

Kōmith'in chun.

(He/she gave him/her a hug.)

Kōmith'axō amana.

(She/he is giving them hugs.)

hum (v):

humiliate (v): No single word. You have to explain.

hummingbird (n): pemunkuts

This noun does not change.

hunchbacked (adj): kūmkū^{ish}mush

hunch up (v) ~~hunch~~ kūmū^{on}mon

hundred (n): yith' sēinth'ū

hungry, be (v): ēte'lun

Example: Xōnō ēte'lun. (He/she is always hungry.)
 ētla (person who is hungry all the time)

hunt (n): hoi'lē

hunt (v): hoi'lēxō (he is hunting)
 hoi'lan (he went hunting)

hunter (n): hoi'lēnē
 hoiyelits (person who always hunts)

hurry up (v): tsēlepak

Example: Tsēlepaxō na eemun. (I wish I could hurry.)
 Ōm nim wostoxō tsēlepa. (I can't hurry.)
 Th'āgka tā. (Go on ahead then.)

hurt (v) (be hurting): tēxetaxō

Example: Tēxetaxō nim th'chuch. (My foot hurts.)

hurt (v)(trans):

Wōsatan nan. — He/she hurt me.

hurt someone or something (v): wastunun, wastū

Example: A'nē wastak. (Don't hurt him/her.)

Waston nan. (He/she hurt me.)

Wastanun mē. (You're going to get hurt.)

husband (n): pōlum, pōlma

Example: Manē amin pōlemwīyē.

(She has had a lot of husbands.)

husband's sister (n): kitwinit

hypnotize (v):

hypocrite (n):

-- I --

I (pro): na

In the same series of pronouns are: nan (me) and nim (my).

ice (n): chōpol, chōpol, chōpolnē

Example: Unkē min chōpol? (You got any ice?)

ice cream (n):

icicle (n): No single word. You have to explain.

identical (adj): natswus

Example: Natswus amak. (The two of them are identical.)

idle (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

Ōm amin cha tsōōwa. (He/she doesn't have work/a job.)

gkuptē (lazy)

if (conj): hēna

Example: Hēna ma tan,... (if you go,...)

ignore (v): A'nē hūchaunik. (Don't pay attention.)

ill, be (v): tētxinxō (be sick)

imagine (v):

imitate (v): No single word, but you can say:

Chāxulgka nā na. (Talk like me.)

Ēligka nā na. (Sing like me.)

immediately (adv): 1) chēmē (now)
Hawēgka chēmē. (Do it now.)

2) tsanum hetsē (right today)

impatient (adj): No single word, but you can express impatience.

Tsanum wom tsōōwok. (I wish you would get a job soon.)

Tsanum wom tǎngka. (I wish you would go.)

important (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

Some Yowlumni speakers would say IMPORTANT is an unnecessary word, because it is obvious from a person's behavior. If you're doing something, then it must be important to you. If you're not doing it, it's not all that important.

[illegible]

improbable (adj): No single word, but you can use HĒNASH
(MAYBE) to express your doubts about something happening.

improve (v):	ēnesaxō, ēnesta	
Example:	Ēnesta tsōōwon.	(It's working better.)
	Ēnesta hē.	(It will be better.)
	Ēnesta chun.	(That will be better.)
	ēnesaxō	(it's getting better)

in (prep): gkōpin
Example: ke gkōpin mōs (here in the sweatlodge)

income (n): k'eexa, k'eexan, k'eexanē (money)

incompatible (adj): No single word. You have to explain why the people don't get along.

increase (v): 1) in size -- mīyeekan

2) in number -- manāaxō

indecent (adj): No single word, but if you think the cheerleaders' costumes really are too scanty, you can describe them as: hichwīya kūmī'ha (devil clothing)

indoors (adv): gkōpin

indulge (v): dtōchāaxō (make him/her bad, as a spoiled child)

influence (v): No single word, but you can say:
Wēatinxō na nā chun. (I want to do like that.)

ingredients (n): No collective noun, just flour, sugar, etc.

inherit (v):

wanhana nim

(what was given to me)

initiate (v): No single word, but you can use
 dtōsith'xō (explain)
 to describe what you're doing.

ink (n):

inmate (n): ch'ikhana

(one who is tied up)

insane (adj): lōkōwēya

insane, go (v): lōkāyexō

insect (n): No collective noun, just ant, bee, etc.

inside (adv and prep): gkōpin

gkōpinith' - from inside

insomnia (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm amin wostoxō wiu'ē. (He/she can't sleep.)

instead (adv): No single word, but you can use WISHIN (BUT).

Example: Ōm nim cha kabpe, wishin wanan nam tsaha.

(I don't have coffee, but I'll give you tea instead.)

interfere (v):

th'ahawuch (person who interferes)

interrupt (v): th'āya chāxulxō (talks ahead)

Example: A'nē chāxulgka th'āya. (Don't interrupt.)

intestines (n): panich

This noun does not change.

introduce (v): No single word, but you can say:

Kē nim yōkuts. (This is my family.)

invite (v): No single word. You have to explain.

iris (n) (flower):

iron (n) (household appliance): k'apatē

iron (v):	k'apitsgka	(make it hot for a short time)
	k'apatan	(she's ironing)
	k'apten	(she will iron)

is (v): The word IS gets used in many different ways in English. Some of these ways exist in Yowlumni, and others don't.

1) Helping verb

The IS in HE IS FIXING THE CAR does not exist in Yowlumni. It is automatically included in the present tense of the verb. Th'eeshin chun maxēnan. (He is fixing the car.)

2) Connecting verb

The IS in MY HOUSE IS YELLOW does not exist in Yowlumni. At first you think you can't make a language work without this IS, but after a while you get used to not having it. A hundred million speakers of Russian don't have this IS either, and they manage just fine. Wīyū nim chē. (My house is yellow.)

3) A verb to tell you something exists in space or time.

The IS in THERE IS TEA IN THE REFRIGERATOR is XŌXŌ in Yowlumni.

Tsa xōxō gkōpin lēwitsxayē. (There's tea in the refrigerator.)

island (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ke pa'an toine xōxō ilk'a.

(Here is land in the middle of the water.)

it (pro): cha, chun, chanē

The words for IT also mean THAT or THAT ONE. This may seem strange at first, but when you compare IT and THAT, the difference is often very small. Give IT back. Give THAT back. Six and six. In Yowlumni, this small difference just disappears.

What an English speaker may find harder to get used to is that English has only one word for IT and Yowlumni has three. You have to choose one of them.

1) Sometimes IT is automatically included in the verb-- the same way as HE and SHE.

Hēum she'elin.

(It's raining.)

2) Sometimes there's no verb in the Yowlumni sentence. Then you need to put in a CHA.

Insis cha.

(It's good.)

3) Sometimes IT stands for what you're talking about. In grammar-speak it's the direct object of the verb. That IT becomes CHUN in Yowlumni.

Shēlhin na chun.

(I saw it.)

Hēum na chun hawēn.

(I already did it.)

it (pro) (continued)

4) Sometimes IT stands for something you're doing for someone else. In grammar-speak, it's the direct object of the verb in a sentence that also has an indirect object. That IT becomes CHANĒ in Yowlumni.

Wangka nan chanē.

(Give it to me.)

5) Sometimes IT and WITH tell you what to use to achieve a goal. (There's a board. Hit the spider with it.) CHANĒ replaces both WITH and IT in that kind of sentence. Woch'gka meetsan chanē.

(Hit the spider with it.)

Many Yowlumni nouns have three basic forms just like CHA does. They work the same way and follow the same rules.

itch (v): tsētāyaxō

Example: Tsētāyaxō nim th'achach.

(My foot itches.)

-- J --

jacket (n): dchakeeta, dchaketan, dchaketanē

Example: Xayak min dchaketan. (Put on you jacket.)

jackrabbit (n): tuk'ūyan

jail (n): ch'ekeesil

(place where you are tied up)

jar (n):

jaw (n):

jaybird (n): ch'īch'ī

jealous person ēnmichkēnē

jealous, be (v): ēnmichgka

Example: ēnmichkaxō (she/he is jealous)

A'nē ēnmichgka chun. (Don't be jealous of him/her.)

2) ka'asin

jerk (v): wipwēyalak (like when you set a hook)

jerky (n) (meat): No single word. You have to explain.
Chahīyak. (Dry it.)

Jimson weed (n): dtaanī

jingle (v): tsiltsilwēyan

jingle-dress (n): tsiltsilwēya kēnip

job (n): tsōōwa (work)

joke (n):

jostle (v): wotaitaxo
(push around)

journey (n): tana (going/traveling)

judge (n and v): no single word. You have to explain.

juggle (v): kōkilxō (?) (toss stuff around)

juice (n): No single word, but you might use:
 siitē ilik' (sweet water)
 This phrase will also work for soda.

jump (v): shēlith'gka
 shēlith'in (he/she already jumped)
 shēlith'an (she/he is jumping)

junco (n) (bird):

juniper (n): bpūhuk' (Newman)

junk (n): This concept has gained importance in a modern throw-away society, but existing words can be stretched a little to cover the idea.

1) dtōchoi (bad stuff)

2) ēpichtahana (stuff to throw away)

just (adv): 1) fair -- insis (good)

2) immediately before -- haka

Haka na panan. (I just got here.)

This second meaning of JUST can also be said:

Cha nim pana. (It's my arrival.)

In other words, I just got here.

3) merely -- hū'nā

Hū'nā na chexulxō. (I'm just talking.)

-- K --

katydid (n):

keep (v): No single word, but you can say:

Ūyōxō na chun. (I want/need that.)

Ōm na chun hē hīyok ēpchen. (I'll never throw it away.)

keep on (v): This is a main verb in English, but it's more like an adverb in Yowlumni.

1) amaama yōō (plus a verb)

Example: Amaama yōō tangka. (Keep going.)

2) th'anash (plus a verb)

Example: Th'anash chexulgka. (Keep talking.)

kettle (n):

key (n): yawē, yawen, yawenē

Example: Pōkin na nim yawen. (I found my keys.)

Wangka nan nim yawenē. (Give me my keys.)

key ring (n) (𐄂𐄂𐄂) yawen ch'ik'i (thing that ties up keys)

kick (v): līgka, līhin

Example: Ōm nim chun wostoxō lī. (I can't kick it.)
 Līhin na chun. (I kicked it.)

This word also means STEP ON.

kidney (n): ts'ēliuxī

(Note from Pam: Not all Yowlumni speakers agree about this word. Some say the kidneys are DTĒP. Others say DTĒP is the liver. Help!)

kill (v): 1) tauchak, tauchaxō

Tauchan chun. (He/she killed it.)

2) ch'ōk'un

(shoot at and kill)

ch'ōk'hana

(thing shot at and killed)

killdeer (n) (bird): tsēwētītē, tsēwētiten

Example: Shēlhin na tsēwētiten. (I saw a killdeer.)

kindle (v): hōtonik

(light the fire)

kindling, prepare (v): dtūmgka (put small dry sticks/grass
in a bunch ready to light)

Example: Mēum na chun dtūmhin. (I've fixed the kindling.)
Mē' na chun hōtnen. (I'm going to light it.)

king bird (n):

king snake (n): gkōōlunkil

kiss (v): tsōpok

Example: Tsōpok nan.
tsōōpon

(Kiss me./Give me a kiss.)
(she/he kissed)

kitchen (n): kūsēna

Example: Hanuk kūsēna?

This noun does not change.
(What's in the kitchen?)

kitten (n): No single word. You have to explain.

knead dough (v): th'alga (bump)(run over it) (roll out?)
th'alan

g) nichnichan - mash repeatedly

knee (n): k'ūyuch

Note: This word needs to be pronounced carefully. Otherwise you get the word for syphilis (k'oiyuch).

kneel (v): nūhūk
nūkexō

(he/she is kneeling)

knife (n): 1) small -- nawaxa, nawaxan, nawaxanē

2) large -- nōkotsō, nōkotson, nōkotsonē

knock (v): kōkōwēgka

Example: Watuk kōkōwēyan? (Who's knocking?)

knock down (v): pachanik
pachanan

(he/she knocked me down)

knock out (v): No single word, but you can say:

wakē chun pa'ēchmē, pachensan.

(He took a hard fall in the fight.)

knot (n):

know (v): hūth'axō

Example: Ōm na hūth'axō. (I don't know.)

Ōm na mam hūth'axō. (I don't know who you are.)

know how (v): paāyēn

Example: Paāyēn epmē. (She/he knows how to swim.)

knuckle (n):

every day
gataw is

201
Ages :

-- I

labor (n): tsōōwa (work)

labor (v): tsōōwok
tsōōwon (she/he worked)
tsōōwēnē (worker)

ladder (n):

ladle (n): ^{mayek}~~mayek~~ kūsala (big spoon)

ladybug (n):

lake (n): pa'ashē

Example: Pa'ashē na tanēn. (I went to the lake.)
pa'ashin bpeena (the edge of the lake)
Pōyōmē pa'ashē. (The lake is beautiful.)

lamb (n): gkutsē wulāwul (little sheep)

lame (adj):

lamp (n): hōtoi
hōtexō

This noun does not change.
(it's lit up)

lance, throw (v): ayakun

(Newman 153 20.14)

land (n): pa'an, pa'na

Example: Shoiyum mīin pa'an. (Our land is sacred.)

landmark (n): No single word. You have to explain.

landslide (n):

language (n): chāxul

lantern (n): hōtoi

This noun does not change.

lap (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Taxingka. (Come here.)
 Hōlushgka. (Sit down.)
 Kōtochen nam. (I'll hold you.)

lap (v) (fit partly over each other like shingles):

(v) (drink like a dog or cat): ūkonun (drink)

lard (n): heexa (cooking fat)

large (adj): ^{mayek}~~mayek~~ (big)

last (adj): No single word, but many ways to describe
 what happened to the last one, including:
 Yeech'a na chun xath'ēn. (I ate them all.)

last (v): No single word. You have to explain.
 Useful word: wa'an (for a long time)

late (adj): (deceased): The suffix --MAM is often added to a relationship word to indicate the person has passed on.

Example: nim nōpipmam (my late father)

See individual relationship words for other examples.

late (adv) (not early): hēya

Example: Hēya toi'nen panan. (He/she came late at night.)

laugh (v): hīyak

hīyaxō

(she/he is laughing)

hīyan

(he/she laughed)

hīyach

(person who laughs a lot)

laxative (n): tēsalsa

(something that makes you go)

lay (v) 1) place/put -- xayuk

(put)

2) produce eggs -- honon

lazy (adj): gkuptē

leach (v): 1) shūhuchgka (wash it)
shūhōchin (she/he is washing)

2) lōxsith'gka (pour)
Lōxsith'gka chun ilk'anē. (Pour water on it.)

lead (v): th'āgka (take the lead)
th'ēyaluk (lead it)
th'ēyan (he/she is leading)

lead by the hand (v): dtūpmū

Example: Dtūpmū na chun tanan.

(I'm leading him/her by the hand.)

leader (n): th'ēya

leaf (n): dtapdtap

This noun does not change.

leak (v): lōtonon

Example: Lōtonon nim chē.

(My house leaks.)

schūxwen

(will leak, like a basket)

lean (adj): ch'ē'a

lean, be (v): ch'ēhen
 ch'ehan (he/she is getting skinny)

lean (v) (not be straight up and down):

- 1) anwēyan (it's leaning against something)
- anexō (it's leaning against something/
 somebody leaned it there)

- 2) shēyēēwēyan (it's not straight up and down)
- shēyēxō (it's not straight up and down/
 somebody put it up crooked)

leap (v): shēlitgka
 shēletan (he/she is jumping)
 shēletaxō (she/he/it is jumping all over)
 Hēum shēlitin. (He/she jumped.)

learn (v): paāyenaxō (he/she is learning)
 paāyena hē (she/he will learn)
 paāyenan (he/she learned)

leather (n): ch'ōdtin (tanned hide)

leave (v) 1) go away -- tangka (go)
 tanān (she/he is leaving)
 tanēn (he/she left)

2) leave behind -- lōl'gka
 lōlhin (he/she left it)
 lōlon (she/he deliberately
 left it--not forgotten)

ledge (n):

left (adv) (direction): lunte
 tatsa

left-handed, be (v): luntenan
 left-handed person (n):
 that's nīya

leg (n): kalosa, kalasan

lemon (n): No single word. You have to explain.
 Sop cha. (It's sour.)

lend (v): lushgka
 lūshan (he/she lent)
 lushgka am k'eexanē. (Lend him/her some money.)

lengthen (v)

1) get longer -- waāchexō, waachan
 Waāchexō kē opp.
 (The month is getting longer.)

2) make longer -- waēchtaxō
 Waēchtaxō na chun.
 (I'm making it longer.)
 Hēum na chun waechtan.
 (I already made it longer.)
 Mē' na chun waechta.
 (I'm going to make it longer.)

less (adv): hautsin (a small amount)

let (v) (allow): lōl'gka

In English LET is a helping verb. In Yolumni LŌL'GKA is the main verb in the sentence, and any associated verb has to become a noun.

Example: Lōl'gka amnok th'eesha. (Let them fix it.)
 Mē' na lōlen amnok hawēya.
 (I'm going to let them do it.)
 Hēum aman chun hawēn. (They already did it.)

Let's (v): This idea is expressed in Yolumni by a special verb ending --XA. It fits onto the verb the way --GKA fits on to form commands.

Example: Xath'xa mī. (Let's all eat.)
 Tanxa mak. (Let's us two go.)

Ya mak/mī. (Another way to say LET'S GO)

Letter, write (v): utseōsith'an

Example: Utseōsith'gka nanwa. (Write to us.)

Lettuce (n): tseūkī (green stuff)

Liar (n): 1) hichkē

2) heechik dtōsots

License(n): loli - galiditsin loli - driver's license

Lichen (n):

Lick (v): alitgka (lick it once)
 alatak (lick it over and over)
 alataxō (he/she/it is licking)
 alatan (she/he/it did lick)
 A'nē alatak. (Don't lick--but saying this to a Great Dane may not work any better in Yolumni than it does in English.)

lid (n): chomoi

Example: Chomgka chomoinē. (Cover it with the lid.)
 Ōm na pokan chomoi amin. (I don't find its lid.)
 Kenē chomgka. (Cover it with this.)

lie (n): heekich

Example: Xōnō heekich dtōsan. (She/he is always telling lies.)
 Hū'nā ma dtōsan. (You're just telling stories.)

lie (v) (not tell the truth): hichkēan

lie down (v):

1) on the back -- bpananak

Hēum bpananan. (He/she is lying down.)
 A'nē ke bpananak. (Don't lie down here.)
 Axtsē min bpananak. (Lie down on your bed.)

2) on the side -- dtēlilwēgka

dtēlilxō (she/he is lying on her/his side)

3) on the stomach -- ch'abpabpwēgka

life (n): xon
xon nim (my life)

lift (v): halalgka

light (adj) (in weight): ōm mēkich' (not heavy)

light (n): hōtoi
Example: Dtawēgka chun hōtoi. (Turn off the light.)

light (v): hotgka (turn on the light)
Hēum na chun hōtin. (I already turned it on.)
hōtonik (light the fire)
Hēum na chun hōtonun. (I already lighted it.)
hōtinin (light is on/fire burning)

lightning, be (v): walamwalamwēyan
Example: Walamwalamwin lomtō.
(There was lightning in the mountains.)

hakhakwiyan

like (adv): nā
nā wēya (like that)
nā ilk'a (like water)

like (v): insinxō

Example: Insinxō na chun axon pana.

(I like garlic bread.)

limb (n): wētset

limp (adj):

limp (v): wūtukwūtukweyan

line, in a (adv): dtūgkal

Example: Dtūgkal tangka.

(Go straight ahead.)

Dtūgkal xayak.

(Put them in a straight line.)

Dtūgkal wōwulgka.

(Stand up straight/
stand in a straight line.)

line (v) (put a lining in): xayak inestem (put it better)

lip (n):

lisp (v):

list (n): utseū nim (my written-down stuff)

listen (v): lanak

Example: Lanaxō na chun. (I'm listening to him/her/it.)

litter (n) (stretcher) (device for carrying an injured person):

litter (v): k'ōkilgka (throw stuff around)
 k'ōkilxō (he/she is littering)
 k'ōkilhana (stuff that's been thrown around)
 A'nē k'ōkilgka. (Don't litter.)

little (adj): gkutsē, gkōtsots (plural)

Example: Gkōtsots amin pō'ōsa.

(His/her dogs are little.)

Manē gkōtsots wētsēpats.

(There's lots of little kids.)

little bit (adj): hautsin

Example: hautsin yōkuts (a few people)

Hautsin ilk'a lōxsith'gka.

(Pour a little water on it.)

live (v): xōxō, xōhon

Example: Cha na xōatinxō. (I want to live there.)
 Cha nim/amin xō'oi. (That's where I/he lives.)
 Cha aman xōxō. (They live there.)

live oak (n): tsēdtē

liver (n): dtēp

Example: Kūsēnelaxō na dtēpa. (I am cooking liver.)

lizard (n): xolpoiyo

wēleelē

kachonich

load (n): anas

Example: Cha nim anas. (That's my load.)
 Mēkich' kē anas. (This load is heavy.)

lock (v): yawēk

Example: Yawēk chun chūnōsol. (Lock the door.)
 Mē' na chun yawē. (I'm going to lock it.)
 Hēum yawexō. (It's locked.)
 Hēum na chun yeech'a yawen. (I've locked it all up.)

log (n) (fallen tree):

lonely/lonesome be (v): chēchāyan

Example: Chēchāyaxō na chun. (I'm lonesome for him/her.)

long (adj): wa'ach'

Example: Kē wētset wa'ach'. (This stick is long.)
 Wa'ach' nim ōch'ō. (My hair is long.)

long ago (adv): hēyamē

long way (adv): wa'

(far)

look (v): shilgka, shēlan, shēlhin

Example: Shilgka chun.

(Look at that.)

Unkē ma chun shēlan?

(Do you see it/him/her?)

Shēlhin ma chun?

(Did you see it/her/him?)

Hēum na chun shēlhin.

(I saw him/her/it.)

look at (v) (watch): ōtsak

ōtsaxō

(he/she is looking at it)

ōtsalsē

(thing you watch -- TV)

look back (v): eek'ak

Example: A'nē eek'ak.

(Don't look back.)

look down at by bending over (v): bpēninwēgka

look for (v): ō'yok

Example: Ō'yōxō na chun.

(I'm looking for it.)

look through a small opening at (v) (peek): ma'ak

Note: You can use this word for playing peek-a-boo
with a child.

look-out (n): teelits (person watching out for something)

loop (n):

Shōtol cha.	(It's round.)
shōtol pil	(round road -- rez loop)
shōtol tanī	(round trail -- rez loop)

loose (v):

1) not be fastened well -- ōm ch'ēk'hana (not tied)
 Ch'ēgka ēnestem. (Tie it better.)

2) not be fastened at all --

shūtukwin	(it got loose by itself)
Hēnash watuk chun shūtukin.	(Maybe someone let it loose.)
Watuk-axom chun shūtukin.	(Somebody let it loose.)

lose (v): ēpchinin

Example: K'eexan amin ēpchinin. (He/she lost his/her money.)

Anēyō ēpchinin. (She/he lost a ring.)

ēpchinin na. (I got lost.)

Lakil na tanēn. (I went a different place.)

lot (n):

1) land -- paan (land)

lot (n):

- 2) large amount -- manē

Manē amin pa'an. (He/she has a lot of years.)

Manē amin wanhana paan. (She/he was given a lot of land.)

- 3) short straw or other random method of assignment --

No single word. You have to explain.

Kē amin wanhana tsōōwa. (It's the job he/she was given.)

lotion (n): No single word. You have to explain.

Kayak chun. (Put it on.)

Insis xayatin. (It's good to put on.)

loud (adj): wakē ch'inch'inē (very noisy/too loud)

louse (n):

- 1) body -- patuch'

pat'ch'ana (got lots of them)

- 2) head -- tē'ich'

tē'ch'ana (got lots of them)

louse (n):

3) nasty human being -- waashth'us

Note: Use this word sparingly. There are not many worse things to call someone in Yowlumni.

love (v): No single word, just ŌYŌXŌ (WANT).
a'yem (borrowed from Chukchansi (?))

low (adj): k'ētith'

k'ētith' ilik' (low water)

K'ētith' amin shoi. (Its price is low.)

lower (v): adtaalan

(Newman)

lucky (adj):

lullaby (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ēliksith'gka nan. (Sing to me.)

Ēliksith'xō na weteepa. (I'm singing to the baby.)

lukewarm (adj): chūmuk

Example: Chūmuk kē tsa. (The tea is warm.)

Chūmuktuk chun tsaha. (Warm up the tea.)

lump, get (v): ūmu'weyan, ūmu'win (get a lump as in a fall)

lunch (n): dchin (meal at noon)
 Hēum nim dchin panan. (My lunch came.)

tsintsin (snack/light meal)

lunch (v): dchēnak (eat your lunch)

lung (n): hashbpayal (Newman)

lupine (n) (flower): nach'in ch'āyē (rattlesnake's teeth)

lure (n and v):

lymph (n):

lynch (v): lalikin (hang)
 Example: Lalikin aman chun. (They hanged him/her.)
 lalkinin (he/she got hanged)

-- M --

machine (n): maxēna, maxēnan, maxēnanē

Note: MAXĒNA means CAR, but it can also be used for other machines.

mad (adj):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) angry -- xēchewun | (he/she is mad about that) |
| xichwitswēya | (gets mad quick) |
| xēchwa | (person who's mad a lot) |

- 2) crazy -- lōkōwēya

magazine (n): papelwīyē (papers)

maggot (n): wekwek	(worm)
Cha ch'ikna.	(It's spoiled.)

magnet (n):

maiden hair fern (n): mōnox

make (v): th'ēēshgka

Example: Hanuk ma th'eeshin? (What are you making?)

make fun of (v):

- 1) hīwisgka (laugh at)
 hīwisxō (he/she is making fun of someone)
 A'nē nan hīwisgka. (Don't make fun of me.)

- 2) mōnunhol (tease, torment, grab a person,
 hide their stuff, etc.)

- 3) k'im'chē (person who can't take a joke,
 who gets mad about being teased)

make-up (n): muchwēyalsē
 muchwēsālis

These words come from MŪCHOI (PAINT).

make yourself do something (v): tē'wusnē hawan

Example: Tē'wusnē na chun hawan.

(I am making myself do it.)

(Literally: By means of strength, I am doing it.)

malaria (n): tēxtun (illness)

man (n): nōnō, nōnā (plural)
 nōnāhin chē (the man's house)
 Mīyek Nōnō (Bigfoot)

manage (v):

1) barely get by -- No single word, but you can say:
 Tūlās, wishin na chun hē hawēen. (It's hard, but I'll do it.)

2) take care of for someone else -- tsōōwōsith'xō
 Mē' na tsōōwōsith'en. (I'm going to work for someone.)

mane (n): ōch'ō amin (the hair on his/its head)

mange (n): No specific word.
 tēxtana (he/she is sickly)
 tēxtun amin (her/his sickness)

manner (n): nahits
 nahits amin (his/her way)

manure (n): pētik

many (adj and pro): manē, manen, manenē

many times (adv): manyil

manzanita (n): upchū

maple (n):

marble (n) (toy): maapul

mariposa lily (n): kūmāyō (wild potato)

Note: This word applies to all the edible bulbs/corms.

mark (v): wexgka, wexan

Example: A'nē wexwexgka. (Don't mark it all up.)

market (n): shōkanas (where they sell stuff)

marmot (n):

marriage (n): dtūp

Note: This word is derived from a verb that literally means to hold hands, an important part of the marriage ceremony. Compare to the English parallel, "ask for a woman's hand."

marrow (n): bpash

(Newman 174 22.10)

marry (v): dtūpan

Example: Mē' amak dtūpwiseṇ. (They're going to get married.)

mash (v):

mask (n):

massacre (v): shōxon, shōxin

Example: Shōxith' amana. (Somebody wiped them out.)

massage (v): hoshgka, hōshon

massage (n): hosh

mat (n): shōpun

(blanket)

match (n) (for starting a fire):

match (v) (be alike): natswus

Example: Natswus amak.

(Those two are just alike.)

mate (n):

1) other half of a pair -- No single word. You have to explain.

2) spouse/partner -- ch'ach'a

matter (v): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm insexō, wishin hū'nā hawēgka.

(It's not right, but do it anyway.)

Note: This is the closest translation we could figure out for "it doesn't matter to me."

mattress (n): axits, axtsē

(bed)

maybe (adv): hēnash

me (pro): nan

Example: Wangka nan yōō tsahanē. (Give me some more tea.)

meadow (n):

Cha yawil xōxō. (There's grass there.)

(1)

meadowlark (n): ūlushk'ū (Newman)

(2) chēkīya

meal (n) (like cornmeal):

1) alēēna, alēēnan, alēēnanē (flour)

2) pēwishana

(This word can be used only for something that's been pounded in a mortar, like acorn meal.)

mean (adj): hēaucha

mean (v) (intend to): This is another verb--like HOPE and WISH--that is expressed with EEMUN in Yowlumni.

Example: Th'eeshatinxō na chun eemun. (I'm meaning to fix it.)

measles (n): xūpus
 xūpsinxō (she/he is sick with the measles)

measure (v): keelak
 Example: Hēum na chun keelan. (I already measured it.)

meat (n):
 1) gkalnē, gkalnen, gkalnenē (general word for meat)

2) ts'ēxil (meat roasted on a stick by a fire)

meddle (v):
 th'ahawuch (person who meddles)

mediate (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Mē' na chun ēnesta.
 (I'm going to make things better.)

medicine (n): th'ōyox, th'ōyox, th'ōyoxnē
 Example: Wangka nan th'ōyoxnē. (Give me the medicine.)

meet (v): gkēwilgka

Example: Cha amana gkēwilgka.

(Meet them there.)

Cha nam hē gkiulen.

(I'll meet you there.)

meeting place (n): gkēyal

melon (n): melon, melon, melonē

melt (v): yūxwēyan

(it's melting)

yūxwēyalak

(melt it)

yūxwin

(it melted)

menace (v): No single word, but you can express the idea
using EEMUN.

Example: Mē' nam eemun woch'en.

(I just might hit you with something.)

mend (v): No single word. It depends on how you mend it.

Example: Pāwingka.

(Sew it up.)

menstruate (v): ōpninxō

(she is having her moon time)

paxyinxō

(she has her woman's bleeding)

meow (v): naunauwēyan

mercy, ask (v) (shy away as if asking not to be hit): oiwixlaxō

mercy, show (v): oyōgka

Example: Oyōgka nanwa.

(Be merciful to us.)

mess up (v): dtōchāsaxō

message (n): hōyehana

(something sent)

message, send (v): hōyek

Example: Hoye nam hē.

(I'll send you a message.)

messenger (n): hōyēnē

messy, be (v):

ōm ēnestēnē

(not a neat person)

A'nē ēnestak.

(Don't clean it up.)

lōlehuk

(leave it the way it is)

metal (n):

meteor (n):

middle, in the (adv): toine

midnight (n): tsūphana toinen (half the night)

midwife (n):

mildew (n):

milk (n): leetsē, leetsen, leetsenē

Example: Wangka nan leetsene. (Give me some milk.)

milk-teeth (n) (baby-teeth): No single word, but you can say:
Hatsamē amin chāyē. (His/her teeth are new.)

milkweed (n): tsakath' (same as chewing gum)

Milky Way (n):

millipede (n): wekwek (worm)

mince (v): tsēstsēsḡka (chop it)
tsēstsēshana (minced)

mind (n): themthum (thinking)

mind (v):

1) obey --lanak
ōm la'na.

(She/he doesn't mind.)

(Literally, he/she doesn't listen.)

2) take care of -- tāilḡka
tēelan
tēelits

(she/he is minding it)

(person minding something)

mine (n): No single word. You have to explain. Except--
 ōlō lōkōwē (gold mine)

(Note: LŌKŌWĒ comes from the word for going crazy, LŌKŌWĒYAN, so a gold mine is literally a gold going-crazy-place. Pam's personal opinion: considering the mining methods used in California during the gold rush, LŌKŌWĒ is a lot more accurate than MINE.)

mine (pro): nim

Example: Cha nim.

(That's mine.)

minnow (n):

mint (n) (plant): tsa, tsaha, tsahanē (tea plant)

miracle (n): No single word. You have to explain. But there is a word for a kind of event that is sometimes called a miracle in English.

ch'aach'inxō (it's showing up just when needed)

ch'aach'in (it shows up when it's needed)

For example, suppose you need a ride to a gathering, and a friend happens to stop at your house on their way there.

mirage (n):

mirror (n): espāxō, espāxon

miscarry (v): ch'ēwehinin

Note: This word conveys the idea of something being all broken in pieces or all mashed.

mischief (n):

miserable, be (v): bpoiyeetsaxō

(she/he doesn't know what to do with her/himself)

miss (v):

1) be lonesome for -- chēchāyaxō

Chēchāyaxō amin nō'ōma. (He/she misses his/her mother.)

2) not hit what you aim at -- woihak, woihan

mission (n) (building):

mist (n): kūmun (same as fog)

misty, be (v): kūmunun

mistake, make a (v):

1) woihan

(make a mistake like getting the wrong answer in math)

2) malaapwēyan, malaapwin

(make a mistake only you don't realize that until later)

mistletoe (n):

mix (v): hūkwēgka

Example: Hēum hūkwēhana.

(It's already mixed.)

moccasin (n):

mock (v) (do the same as someone else): dtimnak

mockingbird (n):

mold (n) (fuzzy growth):

You can say: Mōxolun. (It's getting old.)

mole (n): 1) animal --

2) spot on the skin --

molt (v) (lose feathers): shūtukwin

Example: Shūtukwin amin xapal. (His/its feathers fell out.)

Monday (n): lūnes

This noun does not change.

money (n): k'eexa, k'eexan, k'eexanē

Example: Wangka nan k'eexanē. (Give me some money.)

monkey flower (n):

monster (n): ēnauwich', ēnauwech'ē or ēnauch'ē

Example: Shēlhin na ēnauwech'ē/ēnauch'ē. (I saw a monster.)

month (n): ōp', ōp'ō

Example: yith'ē ke ōp'ō (a month ago)

moon (n): ōp', ōp'ō

mop (n and v): No word. You have to explain.

Ōm cha hēyamē "mop". (There weren't mops long ago.)

more (adj): 1) greater amount -- yōō

Yōō nan wangka. (Give me some more.)

Yōō xayak kūyon. (Put in more salt.)

2) greater number -- hōnōōtsōnā

morning (n): hēyam

morning star (n): 1) tawanits

2) tawanil

mortar (n): pēwishēya (thing you pound in)
 (Note: This word can be used for both the bedrock
 mortars and the portable ones.)

mosquito (n): kashup This noun does not change.
 Example: Manē ke kashup. (There are lots of mosquitoes here.)

moss (n):

most (adj and adv): No word. You have to explain.

moth (n):

mother (n): nō'ōm, nō'ōma,
 Example: Bpēneth'gka min nō'ōma. (Ask your mother.)
 nō'ōmin nim (my mother's)

mother (deceased) (n): ōmnich'

mother-in-law (n): ōntip

mound (n): ūpūpush, ūpūpshū

Example: Th'ēēshgka ūpūpshū. (Make a mound.)

mount (v) (get on a horse): dtōlulgka (climb on)

mountain (n): lōmit, lōmeetē (many mountains)

lōmtō (in the mountains, to the mountains)

Example: Ya mak lōmtō. (Let's us two go to the mountains.)

mountain lion (n): weheesith'

mourn (v): p'axatan (he/she is in mourning)

mouse (n): supsupits, supsuptsē

Example: Gkatū chun xath'ēn supsuptsē. (The cat ate the mouse.)

mucus (n): 1) from the nose -- chonup

chonpuna (he/she has a runny nose)

chonpinxō (his/her nose is running)

2) coughed up -- ūyūē

ūyinxō (she/he is coughing up mucus)

mud (n): chēpekil, chēpekla

Example: Pil cha chēpekil.

(The road is muddy.)

Mē' ma tan chēpekla?

(You going on that muddy road?)

Chēpekla na līhin.

(I stepped in the mud.)

muggy, be (v): k'upeeth'an

(be hot)

Example: Unkē k'upeeth'axō?

(Is it hot?)

Hēum k'upeeth'an.

(It's hot.)

mule (n): mūla, mūlan, mūlanē

Example: Muxgka mūlan.

(Get the mule.)

Ma hē ap'ana mūlan.

(You'll ride the mule.)

Shūēnasith'in nan mūlanē. (He/she bought me a mule.)

mumble (v): No single word. You have to explain.

Ōm inestem chāxulxō. (She/he isn't talking well.)

murder (v): tauchan

Example: Tauchan chun. (He/she killed him/her.)
 A'nē tauchak. (Don't kill.)

muscle (n): peekil

Example: Mayek amin peekil. (His/her muscles are big.)
 (like a body-builder)

mush (n) (like cream-of-wheat): mosh, mosha, moshōnē

Example: Ōyōxō na yōō mosha. (I want some more mush.)
 Wangka nan moshōnē. (Give me some mush.)

mushroom (n): 1) growing on the ground -

2) growing on a tree - lupna

music, play (v): ūchan

Example: Mē' aman ūchen. (They are going to play.)
 Hēum aman ūchun. (They already played.)
 Ūchan aman. (They are playing.)

musician (n): ūchots

mussel (n):

Note: There used to be lots of them in the San Joaquin River.

must (v): No exact word, but you can say:

Hawēgka hetsē tsunam. (Do it right now.)

mustache (n):	th'aamuch	(same as beard)
	th'amchuchin	(heavily bearded)

mustard (n): 1) plant -- gkēlēētē

2) spice --

my (pro): nim

Example: Cha nim kēnip. (That's my dress.)

mystery (n): No single word. You have to explain.

You can describe a mystery novel by saying:

Watuk-axom tauchin. (Somebody committed a murder.)

-- N --

nag (v): bpēneth'axō (be asking repeatedly)

nail (n): lawū, lawon, lawonē

naked (adj): poshposhich'

name (n): hōyōwis

Example: Haak min hōyōwis? (What's your name?)

name (v): hoiyok

Example: Mē' na chun hoiyō. (I'm going to name him/her.)

nap (n): wuiyuts

nap (v): wuiyexō

Example: Hū'nā na wuiyexō. (I'm just taking a nap.)

nape of the neck (n): xēnits

ogon - back of neck

xēnits - skin?

napkin (n): 1) ch'ēneeka (cloth)

2) chēxechkē (thing you wipe up with)

3) th'ūwīyū, th'ūwīyon, th'ūwīyonē (towel)

narrow (adj): k'eth'na (a tight squeeze, maybe the passage between two boulders, maybe jeans that got washed in hot water)

nauseated, feel (v): hūxsatinxō

Example: Hūxsatinxō na. (I feel like I have to throw up.)

navel (n): ts'ūtūs

near (adj and prep): amtsa

near, get (v): amētsin

Example: Amatsun mīwa. (It's getting near us.)

neat (adj): enestem xayahana (it's put in the right place)

neck (n) (front part): ̄okun

necklace (n): walach' This noun does not change.

need (v): 1) $\bar{o}y\bar{o}x\bar{o}$
 $\bar{O}y\bar{o}x\bar{o}$ na papel. (I need paper.)

2) ūkotsun (ŪKOTSUN has the idea built in that you're waiting for someone to give you the thing you need.)

needle (n): awōxa, awōxan, awōxanē
Example: Wangka nan awōxanē. (Give me a needle.)

neglect (v): Ōm chun tāelun. (He/she isn't taking care of it.)

neighbor (n): No single word, but you can say:
Amtsa nan xōxō. (She/he lives near me.)

neither (adj and pro): No single word, but you can negate a Yowlumni dual pronoun to convey the same idea.

Example: Ōm amak nan pau'hin. (Neither of them fit me.)

nephew (n): In English there is only one word for a nephew. In Yowlumni there are several, depending on exactly how the people are related.

man's brother's son: bpūtson

man's sister's son (or daughter): ts'ayah

woman's sister's son: bpūtson

woman's brother's son (or daughter): napas

nerve (n) (part of the body):

nervous (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

Example: Ōm nim wostoxō hūlush. (I can't sit still.)

Ōm ma chun hawetuk hē hawēen.

(You can't do anything about it.)

nest (n):

net (n):

nettle (n): ts'ōxō

tsaxol - young stinging nettle

never (adv): ōm hīyok

new (adj and n): hatsamē, hatsamen, hatsamenē

news (n): No single word. You have to explain.

next (adj): No single word, but you can say:
Ma hetse. (Now you.)

nibble (v):	asustaxō	(take little bites)
	asustahana	(it's been nibbled on)

nice (adj):	insis	(good)
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nick (v):	kich'inwēyan	(little bit cut off)
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nickname (n): No single word, but you can say:

Hakauwinxō aman chun. (They are making fun of him.)

Hakauwinxō aman amin hōyōwis. (They're making fun of his name.)

niece (n): In English there is only one word for a niece.

In Yowlumni there are several, depending on exactly how the people are related.

woman's sister's daughter: gkats'ap

woman's brother's daughter (or son): napas

man's brother's daughter: gkats'ap

man's sister's daughter (or son): ts'ayah

night (n): toine

toi'nō

(all night long)

Related phrases: lēmeekaxō

(it's getting dark)

Hēum lēmaakan.

(It already got dark.)

nightmare (n): No single word, but you can say:

Dtōchē nim anuch'wal. (My dream was bad.)

nine (n): sōpenuth'

nineteen (n): ch'ēō sōpenuth'

ninety (n): sōpenuth' ch'ēō

ninth (n and adj): sōpenatē

nip (n): asits

(a little bite)

nip (v): asitswēyan

Example: Hū'nā asitswin nan.

(He/she just nipped me.)

nipple (n): meenich'

(breast)

nut (n): gachik, gachka

no (adv): ōhōm

nobody (pro): ōm watuk

om chun taekun
he/she isn't taking
care of it

D.H.

noise (n): ch'inch'inē

none (pro): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm cha haak. (There's none.)

nonsense (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Hū'nā wēyan. (She/he is just talking.)

noon (n): ts'ūūp (half)
 Example: Hēum ts'ūūp walhon. (Noon has passed.)
 Hēum ts'ūūpan. (It's noontime.)

noose (n):

north (n): xosēm

North Star (n):

nose (n): chinik, chinka
 Example: Chēhechgka min chinka. (Wipe your nose.)
 Sēnwegka. (Blow your nose.)

nosebleed (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Payux lolhinan. (The blood is flowing.)

not (adv): ōm

notch (n and v): No single word. You have to explain.

nothing (n): ōm haak, ōm hanuk

Example: ōm cha haak. (There's nothing there.)
 ōm na hanuk shēlhin. (I saw nothing.)
 ōm na chun hanuk wanhin. (I gave him/her nothing.)

now (adv): hetse

tsunam

(right now)

nowhere (adv): ōm hēyok

nudge (v): bpōkwēyan

numb (adj):

nun (n):

nurse (n): anuch'win amalits (doctor's helper)

nurse (v):

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) a sick person -- | tāilgka | (take care of) |
| | tēelan | (she/he takes care of) |
| | tēelits yōkotsē | (one who takes care
of people) |

- 2) a baby -- menchak, menchaxō

nut (n): watak

-- 0 --

oak (n): 1) live -- tsēdtē

2) mountain (black) -- eeshin

3) valley -- k'ēnim

oak apple (n) (gall): ōbpōōbpish (Newman)

Oak Flats (n) (place): Dtēnaagka (Newman)
(where Garfields lived)

obey (v): No single word, but you can say:
Hawēgka. (Do it.)
Hawēgka hanuk na mam dtōsith'xō. (Do what I tell you.)

obsidian (n): k'ats

ocean (n): paashe (large body of water)

often (adv): manyil

oil (n): 1) for a car -- asīītē, asīīten, asīītenē

2) for cooking -- heexa, heexan, heexanē

old (adj): moxlō

old, be (v): mōxilun

Example:	Hēum mōxilun.	(He/she/it is old.)
	mōxilhīya	(old people)

omen (n): No single word. You have to explain.
 Maybe you saw something. Maybe you had a dream.
 Mē' mīin xon dtōchāya. (Our life will get bad.)

on (prep): chēpin

Example:	Chēpin xōxō.	(It's on top.)
	Cha xayak lamāsa.	(Put it there on the table.)
	chēpin lamāsan	(on the table)

on that account (adv): chanē

Example: Chanē na chun hawēn. (That's why I did it.)

once (adv): 1) one time -- yi'tsa

2) way back when -- hēyamē

one (n): yith'

one-sided (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

onion (n) (from the store): tsēwoiya, tsēwoiyan, tsēwoiyanē

Example: Maxsith'gka nan tsēwoiyanē. (Get me some onions.)

onion (n) (wild): shunkū, shanukwa

Example: Shanukwa nōpon. (She/he gathered wild onions.)

Related word: lapayan (gather onions or other greens)

only (adj): 1) one individual -- yith', yi'tsa
 Na yi'tsa. (I'm an only child.)
 Cha wishin yith'. (There's only one.)

2) one kind of thing -- ūth'al
 Ūth'al cha suxsī. (There's only sand there.)

only (adv): hū'nā
 Hū'nā na mōloltaxō. (I'm only kidding.)

ooze (v): mētets lōxonon (it's flowing a little)

open (v): achilgka, achalun
 Example: Achilgka chūnōsol. (Open the door.)
 achlana (it's open)

open the eyes wide (v): chēlilwēyan, chēlilxō

open-mouthed, be (v): wak'ak'wēyan

open out, as a valley (v): walalwēyan

opinion (n): No single word, but you can say:

Cha nim dtos. (That's what I say.)

Cha nim hūth'. (That's what I know.)

opossum (n):

opponent (n): gkē'ē

Example: Cha amin gkē'ē. (He/she is his/her opponent.)

optimist (n): No single word, but you can say:

Xōnō inēsa shēlan. (She/he always sees the good.)

or (conj): yoosh

orange (n): 1) color -- bpatselwēya (sort of red)

2) fruit -- naranxa, naranxan, naranxanē

Wangka nan naranxanē. (Give me an orange.)

order (v): 1) ask for in a restaurant

No single word, but you can say:

Ōyōxō na taakon. (I want a taco.)

2) tell what to do -- hoiyexō

Hoiyexō na chun. (I'm giving him/her an order.)

ordinary (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Hū'nā hī'la. (It's just a day.)

Insis hīyal. (It's a good day, nothing bad.)

organize (v): No single word. You have to explain what is being organized.

Amū dtōsith'xō amana amnok tsōōwōnē.

(The boss is telling them their work.)

oriole (n):

orphan (n): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm amin cha yōkitsa. (He/she doesn't have family.)

Ōm amin cha nōpōp. (She/he doesn't have a dad.)

other (pro): cha, chun, chanē (that one)
 Example: Taxasith'gka nan chanē. (Bring me the other one.)
 Chasin tan chāxul ōyōxō. (Others want to talk.)

Sometimes Yowlumni uses YŌŌ (ALSO) where English uses OTHER.
 Example: YŌŌ kē nim wēth'ip. (This is my other child.)
 (This is also my child.)

otter (n):

ought (v): nash
 Example: Ma nash hatma. (You ought to dance.)
 Ma nash kūsēnelin. (You ought to cook.)
 Ma nash shūhuchgka kūmīhan.
 (You ought to wash the clothes.)

our (pro): Sometimes OUR refers to two people, sometimes more than two. This makes no difference in English. It does make a difference in Yowlumni.

Sometimes the speaker includes the person he's talking to in the OUR, but other times he doesn't. This makes no difference in English, but it does in Yowlumni.

Bottom line: English has one word for OUR. Yowlumni has four--NIMKIN, NĒMOK, MAKIN, and MĪIN.

The following pictures show these different situations. The triangle with the speech bubble is the speaker. The square with ears is the person he's talking to. The circles are people included in the OUR when the square is excluded.



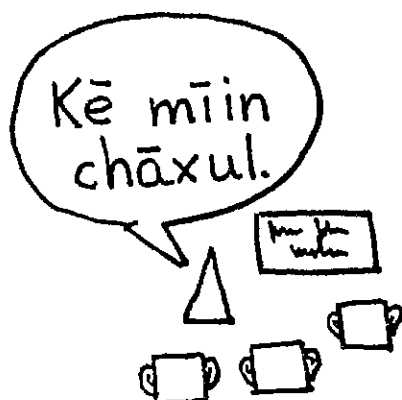
(This is our car.)
It belongs to the circle
and the triangle, but
not the square.



(Creator, this is our
trading post.) It
belongs to the tribe,
and as we ask your
blessing on it, we
recognize you as
separate from all of
us on the earth.



(This is our house.)
It belongs to both of
us, the square and the
triangle.



(This is our language.)
It belongs to all of us
who are learning it and
want to keep it alive.

out (adv): This use of OUT is very common in English. It is built into the verb in Yowlumni.

Example: pick out = choose = hūpushgka

out (verb prefix): In English OUT can be attached to the front of a verb to show that one person does something better than another (outrun, outsmart, etc.).

There is no exact equivalent in Yowlumni, but you can use the comparative indicator HAN with verbs just like you do with adjectives:

Example: Cha amnok han paāyēn ap'anmē.

(He knows how to ride better than they do.)

Cha amnok han hūth'a.

(He knows more than they do.)

outcast (n): hōsēhana

outgrow (v): No single word, but you can say:

Pōhuchin amin kūmīhan. (He/she grew out of his/her clothes.)

Gkūtsāun amin sapatū. (Her/his shoes are too little.)

outside (adv): ēsel

Example: Ēsel tangka.

(Go outside.)

ēsel'nith'

(from outside)

outspoken (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

oven (n):

over (adv): No single word. Many different possibilities depending on the meaning.

Example:	chēpin	(over/above)
	ts'atipgka	(flip it over)
	Yōō th'ēēshgka.	(Do it over.)

overcast, be (v): k'ēlāyin (be cloudy)

overhang (n and v): No single word, but you can say:
 Cha tangka ath'il. (Go under there.)

overhear (v): lanak (listen) Add more description to make the situation clear.

over here (adv): hamē kē, kē hamē

Note: Word order does not make a difference.

overlap (v): No single word. You have to explain.

overlook (v): malaapwēyan, malaapwin

Note: OVERLOOK is an example of the kind of mistake that MALAAPWĒYAN describes. It's a mistake, but you don't realize you've done it until later on.

overnight, stay (v): axun, axhin

Example: Axhin na cha. (I stayed there overnight.)

oversee (v): No exact verb, but you can use the noun AMŪ (BOSS) to get at the same idea.

oversleep (v): No single word, but you can say:

Haka na panan. (I just arrived.)

Wakē na wuiyin. (I slept too much.)

Wuiyanash na. (I sleep a lot.)

overtake (v): gkoch'in

Example: Gkoch'in na mam. (I caught up with you.)

owe (v): No single word, but you can say:

Mē' na chun chawala. (I'm going to pay him/her.)

Mets nan wanhin k'eexanē. (Because he/she gave me money.)

owl (n): hūtūlū

own (v): No verb, but you can use the possessive pronouns.

Example: Cha nim. (That's mine.)

-- P --

pacifier (n): No single word. You have to explain.

Note: Before pacifiers existed, you could give a child a tortilla or a piece of jerky to chew, something too big to swallow and choke on.

pack up (v): yōlōgka (gather together)
 Example: Yōlōgka min kūmīhan. (Pack up your clothes.)
 Mē' mī chēmē tan. (We're going to go now.)

pad (n) (cushion): No single word, but you can say:
 Wakē th'ēmich min hōlushē. (Your chair is very hard.)
 Xayak chun. (Put this there.)
 Tsēish hancha. (Anything.)

paddle (n and v) (boat):

pain, be in (v): tēxetaxō (hurt)

paint (n): mūch'oi

paint (v): mūch'an

Example: Mūch'an aman nim chen.

(They are painting my house.)

palm (n) (hand): panchuk (hand)

palm (n) (tree):

pan (n) (frying): sulten, sulten, sultenē

Example: Wangka nan sultenē. (Hand me the frying pan.)

pancake (n): No single word. You have to explain.

panic (v): No single word, but you can use WAKĒ (VERY) to emphasize CHANĪCHXŌ (BE AFRAID).

Example: Wakē chanīchxō. (She/he is really afraid.)

Wakē na chanīch-hin. (I was in a panic.)

pant (v): hahawēyan

panties (n): gkalsonsēya, gkalsonsēyan, gkalsonsēyanē

Example: Shūēnin na hatsamen gkalsonsēyan.

(I bought some new panties.)

pantry (n): xath'a xayē

(place to put food)

pants (n): pantalōna, pantalōnēya, pantalōnēyanē

Example: Wangka nan pantalōnēyanē. (Give me the pants.)

paper (n): papel, papel, papelnē, papelwīyē (plural)

Example: Wangka am kenē papelnē. (Give him/her this paper.)

parade (n): No single word. You have to explain.

Yōlōwinxō manē yōkuts. (Many people gather.)

parallel, be (v):

paralyzed, be (v):

pardon (n and v): No single word. You have to explain.

Note: If you couldn't let go of what someone had done to you, you just organized your life so you didn't have to speak to that person again.

parents (n): No exact.

nō'ōm (mother)

nōpōp (father)

bpūhulhī (everyone older than you, including your parents)

park (v): wōlak (stop)

part (n): No single word, but you can say:

A'nē nan yeech'a wangka. (Don't give me all of it.)

Hautsinē nan wangka. (Give me a small amount.)

part (v) (part company): waxach'un, waxach'inin

partner (n): chacha (also means SPOUSE)

party (n): No exact word, but you can start with LŌNĒSA (CELEBRATE) and add explanation.

pass (v): walxuk, walxon, waluxwin

Example: Walxuk. (Go on past.)
 Walxon nan, (She/he passed me,)
 yōōsh walxon na chun. (or I passed her/him.)
 Waluxwin na amana. (I passed all of them.)
 Walxon na amnok chen. (I went past their house.)

pass: loli - allow

paste (n and v):

Related word: cha'akwēya (sticky)

pat (v): tsōwitswēya (touch briefly)

patch(n and v):

path (n): pil (also means ROAD)
 This noun does not change.)

patient (adj): No single word, but you can say

ōm xēchwa. (He/she is not easily angered.)

ōm hīyok xēchiuxō. (She/he never gets angry.)

pattern (n): No single word, but you can say:

Mē' na kin th'eeshen. (I'm going to make this.)

Mē' na kin pēwen. (I'm going to sew this.)

kin nā wēyan (do it like this one)

paunch, have (v): tochāyun

Wakē am mīyek toch. (He/she has a big stomach.)

pause (v): No single word. You have to explain based on what the person is doing and what they will do.

A'nē hanuk wēgka. (Don't do anything.)

wolgka (stop)

hōlushgka (sit down)

paw (n): No single word. You have to explain.

pu'usin th'achach (dog's foot)

Hotpōnoi aman. (There are four of them.)

pay (v): ch'awalak, ch'awalan

Example: Ch'awalak nan. (Pay me.)

Mē'ēn na mam ch'awala. (I'm going to pay you.)

pea (n):

Related word: tsēūkī
shot'shotich

(green)
(they're round)

peace (n): Ōm cha lō'wus.

(There's no war.)

Tanēn aman lō'wusē.

(They went to war.)

peach (n):

pear (n): pelas, pelas, pelasnē

Example: Hēyamē ōm na xath'an pelas.

(I haven't eaten pears in a long time.)

peck (v): pēmpēm xō
pēmpēmhin

(it's pecking it)

(it pecked it)

peel (n): ch'ōlhana

peel (v): ch'ōlgka

peep (v) (look): ma'akwēgka

Related phrase: Shilgka watuk taxana.

(Look and see who's coming.)

peephole (n): ma'akwēya

peg (n): tsikwēya (small object with a point at one end)

peg (v): tsikwēgka

Example: Tsikwēgka chanē yōōsh kenē.

(Peg it with that or else this.)

pen (n) (corral):

pen (n) (writing): utseōlis

pencil (n): utseōlis

penis (n): bpōdtō

penny (n): No single word, just K'EEXA (MONEY).

people (n): yōkitsa

pepper (n): 1) black -- pēmēent^e_ā, pēmēenten, pēmēentenē

2) hot -- tsēlē, tsēlen, tsēlenē

peppermint (n): No single word.

perch (n) (fish): k'ōōp'a

perch (v) (sit on a branch):

perhaps (adv): 1) hēnash

2) hēna yōō

permanent (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 Xōnō cha xōxō. (That always exists.)

permeate (v): No exact word, but you can say:
 Lōxsithgka chun. (Pour water through it.)

permit (v): lōl'gka
 Examples are listed under ALLOW and LET.

permission: lōli

perpendicular (adj): dtūkal (straight up and down)

persecute (v): hak'aawinxō (do bad things to someone)

persist (v): No single word, but you can use XōNō (ALWAYS).
 Xōnō chun hawan. (He/she always does that.)

person (n): yōkots

personality (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Wēyāxō hēaucha nā. (She/he acts like a mean person.)

perspire (v): chopxinxō

persuade (v): No single word. You have to explain.

pest (n): wahanich

pester (v): wahanan

Example: Wahanan nan xōnō. (He/she/it is always pestering me.)

pestle (n): polwoi

pet (n): pu'us, pō'ōsa (plural)

Note: This word also means DOG, but it can be used for any animal you feel close to--maybe an animal you raised from the time it was little, maybe an animal you feel a close spiritual connection to like a bear or a deer.

petroglyph (n): utseōwis (picture)

petroleum (n): asīītē, asīīten, asīītenē

phoebe (n) (bird):

photograph (n): utseōwis (picture)

physical (adj): On the CD you can hear Agnes say, "Hūth amin lākle." (The mindset is different.) I (Pam) would like to expand on that idea. English encourages its speakers to think of physical and spiritual as separate by providing a series of word pairs to mark the difference: mind/matter, body/soul, material/spiritual, etc. Yowlumni encourages its speakers to think of a single world (paan) shared by people currently alive and spirits (hēyumhī).

piano (n): ūchoi (musical instrument)

pick (n): 1) digging stick -- tsik
related verb -- tsikwēyan (use a digging stick)

2) prospector's tool --

pick (v): 1) choose -- hūpushgka
Cha nim hūpush. (That's what I pick.)

pick (v): 2) gather -- nōpgka, nōpon

3) remove lint -- No single word. Just explain.

teptepan

4) remove a scab -- No single word. Just explain.

teptepan

pickle (n): No single word, but you can describe it as:
sop (sour)

picture (n): utsēōwis

pie (n): pastel, pastel, pastelnē

piece⁽ⁿ⁾!

piece (v): shōklin
Ex Mē na shōklin tuk.

(make a hole)
(I'm going to pierce my ears)

pig (n): gkōōchē, gkōōchen

Example: Kath'ēn nā gkōōchen.

(She/he ate like a pig.)

picture (n): utsēōwis

pigeon-toed (adj):

pigtail (n): bpēichana (braid)

pika (n) (animal):

pile up (v): dtūmgka

Example: Hēum na chun dtūmhun. (I already piled it up.)

pill (n): th'ōyox, th'ōyox, th'ōyoxnē (medicine)

Example: Hēyok nim th'ōyox? (Where are my pills?)

pill bug (n):

pillow (n): ōtix, ōtix, otxōnē

Example: Wangka nan otxōnē. (Hand me a pillow.)

Ōyōxō na ōtix. (I need a pillow.)

pimple (n):

pin (n): tsikwēyā

Note: TSIKWĒYĀ is the word for all sorts of smallish things that have been sharpened on one end and are blunt on the other: pins, pegs, forks, etc.

pin (v): tsikwēgka

pinch (v): ch'itiugka

Example: A'nē ch'itiugka.

(Don't pinch.)

Ch'ētautaxō nan.

(It's pinching me.)

pine (n) (tree): tun

Example: Tanxa mī tuna.

(Let's go to the pines.)

pine nut (n): watak, watak, wataknē

Example: Ōyōxō na yōō watak.

(I want more pine nuts.)

Wangka nan yōō wataknē.

(Give me more pine nuts.)

pink (adj): bpatselwēya

(sort of red)

pinto (n) (horse):

pipe (n): 1) to smoke -- pēpa, pēpan, pēpanē
Shūēnan pēpan. (He/she bought a pipe.)

2) to supply water

pistol (n): pistōla, pistōlan, pistōlanē
 Example: Th'ūēyan chun pistōlanē.
 (She/he shot him/her with a pistol.)

pit (n): 1) hole -- shōklonō

2) seed -- sēmēya amin (its seed)

pitch (n): tsaaxal

pitch (v): 1) a ball -- k'ōsithgka, k'ōsithin

2) a tent -- wōlak nim gkalpan. (Stand up my tarp.)

pitcher (n): 1) baseball -- k'ōsith'tēnē

2) water -- ilk'in lōxoi (thing to pour water)

pith (n):

pitiful person (n):

1) lowooyich -- Maybe this person is lost in the mountains, or maybe they're all alone. Something makes you feel sorry for them, but it's something that can change for the better-- at least in theory.

2) oiwēxits -- Maybe this person is blind, or maybe they're crippled. Something makes you feel sorry for them, and it's something that will always be there.

pity (v): oiyōxō

Example:	Oiyōxō chun.	(He/she feels sorry for him/her.)
	Oiyōxō na chun.	(I pity her/him.)

place (n): No single word, but you can say:

Cha xōxō. (it's there.)

Cha amin xō'oi. (That's its place, where it stays.)

pa'an (land)

place (v): xayak

Cha xayak. (Place it there.)

plan (n and v):

planet (n):

plank (n): th'aula, th'aulan, th'aulanē (board)

Example: Maxgka manen th'aulan. (Get lots of planks.)

Mē' na chen th'eeshen. (I'm going to build a house.)

plant (n): woiyil

Example: Maxgka chun woiyil. (Get the plant/plants.)

plant (v): woilak, woilexō, woila

Example: Mē' na chun woila. (I'm going to plant it.)

plant (v): woilak

Example: Mē' na woila tōmaten. (I'm going to plant tomatoes.)

tsēlen.

chilies

eelau.

flowers

Woilak chun hetsē. (Plant it now.)

plaster (n and v):

plate (n): tāawits, t̄āawits, t̄āawitsnē, t̄ewitswīyē

Example: Wangka nan chanē tāawitsnē. (Hand me the plate.)

Tēwitswīyē na shūēnan. (I bought plates.)

Maxsith'gka nan manen tēwitswīyē.

(Get me lots of plates.)

platform (n):

play (v): 1) cards -- xūwalak, xūwalaxō

Xūwalax mak. (Let's play cards.)

2) children -- hēkēgka, hēkāun

Hēkāun aman olol. (They're playing ball.)

play (v): 3) music -- ūchgka, ūchan
 Ūchan thumpōlan. (He/she plays the drum.)

plenty (adj and n): manē, manen, manenē (many)

plod (v): hawatsē tanan (just barely go)

plow (n and v): No single word. You have to explain.
 Mē' woila. (He/she is going to plant.)
 Ōkōlun aman chun.
 (They are turning it over [the ground].)

plug (n):

plug (v): 1) most things -- shūmgka, shūman
 shūmhun (She/he already plugged it.)

2) tukwēyan

plum (n):

plump (adj): mētets hēxna (a little bit fat)

pneumonia (n): No single word, but you can list the symptoms.

Wakē tētxinō. (He/she is very sick.)

Ōm amin inestem hōshē.

(His/her breathing isn't good.)

Gkulwēyan. (She/he has a fever.)

Ū'ūwēyan. (She/he is coughing.)

pocket (n): wolsa, wolsan, wolsanē

pocketknife (n): nawaxa, nawaxan, nawaxanē

pod (n):

point (v): chūlaksith'gka (point to it)
chūlaksith'hin (he/she pointed to it)

pointed (adj): tsikwēmē

poison (n):

poison oak (n): ts'ēwik

poke (v): tsiktsikwēyan

poker (n): 1) card game -- bpōōgka

2) fire --

pole (n and v):

police (n): pētsāwits

Note: This word comes from PĒTSIUGKA (CATCH WHAT YOU'RE CHASING).

polish (v):

pollen (n):

polliwog (n):

pomegranate (n): lē'na (fruit like beads)

pond (n): paashē

pony (n): gkutsē kawīyū (little horse)

poor person (n): lowooyich

pop out (v): pulwēyan, pulwin
pulwēyalak (make it pop out)

Note: This word can be used to describe a cork coming out of a bottle, an electric plug being pulled from a wall outlet, etc.

poppy (n):

popular (adj): No single word, but you can say:
Insinxo aman chun. (They all like him/her/it.)

porcupine (n): kinkin

possibly (adv): henash (maybe)

post (n) (for a fence):

pot (n) (cooking): kantēna, kantēnan, kantēnanē

potato (n): papas, papas, papasnē

pottery (n):

related word: bpatsēkin xōchoi (clay, red dirt)

pouch (n): mōxoth'

poultice (n): No single word. You have to explain how the plants are spread over the injury and the medicine is absorbed through the skin.

pounce (v): dchū'wēsith'in

pound (v): 1) kōkōwēgka

Note: You are using a hammer.

2) lōgkiugka

Lōgkōun na chun. (I'm pounding it.)

Note: You might be tamping dirt around a post
or tenderizing meat.

3) pēwishgka

Note: You are pounding acorn in a mortar.

pour (v): lōxgka

lōxsith'gka (pour it for someone)

powder (n): puchwēya

(dust)

pow-wow (n): No single word, but you can say:

Yōlōwinxō aman (They're having a gathering.)

practice (v): No single word. You have to explain.

praise (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Insis min chun hawē. (You did that well.)

prance (v):

prank, play (v): hak'aawinxō

pray (v): alēsarak, alēsarakō
 alēsalasith'gka (pray for him/her)

precious (adj): shoiyim (also means SACRED)

preen (v): 1) bird --

2) person -- kath'auwisxō (make yourself beautiful)

Note: Depending on how you say this word, you can suggest the beautifying was not a total success.

pregnant (adj): chōēyō

premature (adj): No single word. You have to explain.

premonition (n): No single word, but you can say:

Hūth'a'an na chun. (I knew about that.)

Anuchwalan na chun. (I had a dream about it.)

prepared, be (v): wetlāhak (be ready)

press (v): nichgka, nichan
nichnichgka (press it again and again)

pretend (v): No single word, but you can use NĀ (SIMILAR TO)
to describe what someone is pretending to be.

pretty (adj): 1) a thing -- pōyōmē

2) a baby -- potsōmē (cute)

3) a girl -- gkaetsa

Note: The word for Girl changes from
GKAETA to GKAETSA.

prevent (v):

price (n): shoi

Example: Haak amin shoi?

(What's its price?)

prick (v): tsikwēyan

priest (n): palē, palen

Example: Shēlhin na palen.

(I saw the priest.)

prison (n): ch'ēkeesil

ch'ēkaxō

ch'ēkhana

(he/she is in prison)

(she/he is in prison)

prize (n): ch'au

(thing won)

Example: Cha nim ch'au.

(That's what I won.)

Pōlum nim ch'auch'auwin.

(I won my husband.)

problem (n): No single word, but you can say:

Dtōch'āan.

(Something bad has happened.)

promise (v): wēyan (say, do)
 Example: Wēyan bpis ma. (But you said--/You promised.)
 Wēyan na. (I said it./I promised.)

prop (v): hēn'gka, hēn'hin
 Example: Hēum na chun hēn'hin. (I already propped it.)

prophecy (n): No single word. It depends on how the information
 was given to the person.
 Shēlan na chun. (I saw it.)
 Anuchwalan na chun. (I dreamed it.)

propose marriage (v): No single word, but you can say:

protect (N): dink'a, dinga Maxgka nan (Have me.)
 (as a shield)
 proud, be proud of someone (v): heemith'xō

pry (v) (use a pry bar):
 related word: o'yēk (move it)

puberty (n):

puddle (n): ch'iuna (wet spot)

pull (v): shōchichgka, shōchochun

pull out (v): tēsālak

pull out a tooth (v): shōgkiugka, shōgkōan

Note: This is almost like the word for WIND (SHŌKŌAN).

pull up a plant by the roots (v): hūpulgka, hūpolun

Note: You are using your hands, not a digging stick.

pulp (n):

pumice (n):

pumpkin (n):

punch (v) (use your fist): k'ungka

pupil (n) (student): paāyenēnē

purple (adj): bpatselwēya (kind of red)

purse (n): mōxoth'

pus (n):

push (v): ūth'ūigka, ūth'ūiyan

push out (v) (eject): woth'woth'wēyan

put (v): xayak, xayan

put on (v) (clothing): xayak

-- Q --

quail (n): 1) humnūl

This noun does not change.

2) humlūl

quake (v): 1) shiver -- sananwēyan

2) earthquake -- wuk'uiyan

quarrel (n): pōyēsa

quarrel (v): pōyēsak, pōyēsaxō

Example: Pōyēsaxō amak.

(Those two are quarreling.)

A'nē pōyēsak.

(Don't quarrel.)

quarry (n): No single word. You have to explain that it's the place where they get whatever the material is.

(Note: You need to ask permission, the same as with basketry materials.)

quarter (n) (one fourth):

question (n): bpēneth'

question (v) (ask): bpēneth'gka

quick (adv): wīse

quiet (adj): tsukwēya

quietly (adv): tsukwēmē

quill (n) (porcupine): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm amin cha shēlish. (He doesn't have fur.)
 Nā awōha. (It's like needles.)

quilt (n):

Related word: shōpon	(blanket)
Manen na kechkechin.	(I cut lots of pieces.)

quit (v): lōl'gka, lōl'hin

Example: Lōl'xa mī.	(Let's quit for now.)
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-- R --

rabbit (n): 1) dtsiu (cottontail)

2) tuk'ūyan (jackrabbit)

3) dtopol

raccoon (n): kitsin
kitsi (Ludri)

race (n) (footrace): lēhēm
yōhōwis

race (v) (run): lēhēmga
yōhōwisgka, yōhōwēsen (fut)

rack (n): xayē (place to put something)

radio (n): 1) ūchoi (thing that plays music)

2) lanalis (thing you listen to)

raffle (n):

rag (n): ch'ēneeka (cloth)

railroad (n): No single word, but you can say:
hūlin tanī (train's track)

rain (n): she'el

rain (v): she'elun, she'elhin
Example: Wakē she'elun. (It's raining hard.)

rainbow (n): shīyup This noun does not change.

raise (v) (lift): halalgka, halalhin
Example: 'Mē' na chun halalhen. (I'm going to lift it.)

raise the head (v): ōwokwēgka
Note: The person was looking down and then looks up.

rake (n) (tool): ^xhēep (thing you scrape with)

rake (v): ^xhēepwēyan (also means SCRAPE)

rally (v):

ram (v): ūth'ūigka (push it)

ranch (n): xō'oi (place where you live or stay)

rape (v): aliyan

rapid (adj/adv): wīsē

rapid (n) (in a river):

rare (adj): 1) few -- hautsin

Om manē xōxō. (There aren't many.)

rare (adj): 2) steak -- No single word, but you can say:
 mētets hēsha (little bit cooked)

rash (n):

rat (n) (packrat): xitsits

rattle (n): ch'awachwil

rattle (v): shōlolowēyan

rattlesnake (n): nach'ich', nach'in
 nach'in nā tanī (where a rattlesnake went by)

raven (n): alwuch

raw (adj): 1) not cooked -- ōm hēshtilhana
 Manē amin payux. (It's bloody.)

2) abraded, a raw wound --

razor (n):

Related phrase: Shali'gka min dtamuch. (Shave your beard.)

re- (prefix): This idea can be expressed with YŌŌ (AGAIN).

Example: YŌŌ wēgka. (repeat it, say it again)

reach (v): No single word, but you can say:

Wa' chēpin. (It's too high up.)

Ōm nim chun wostoxō max. (I can't get/reach it.)

read (v): hōyok, hōyon

ready, get or be (v):

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) wetlak | (get ready) |
| wetlan | (he/she is getting ready) |
| Hēum na wetlāxō. | (I'm ready.) |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2) Sidtāxō na. | (I'm ready for whatever comes next, ready to race, dressed and ready to go, etc.) |
|----------------|---|

rear (n): 1) body part -- kōhēs

rear (n): 2) back of line -- No single word, but you can say:
 Wa' th'ēkna tangka. (Go way back.)

rear (v): shiltaxō (jump, but not in any particular direction)
 Example : Mē' chun shilta. (He's going to jump around.)

receive (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Wanan mam. (She/he is giving it to you.)
 Maxgka. (Get it.)

recipe (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Hōyok. (Read it.)
 Ama kūsēnelak. (Then cook.)

recover (v) (get well): thaēlgka
 Example: Hēum thaēlhin. (He/she is getting better.)

red (adj): bpatsekin

redbud (n) (plant):

reddeŋ, become red (v): bpatsalwēyan

Example: Bpatsalwēyexō amin ōch'ō. (She dyed her hair red.)

red-wing blackbird (n):

redwood tree (n):

referee (n): theyelits hēkēa (leader of the game)

refrigerator (n): lēwits xayē (cold cupboard)

refuse (v): ōhōm wēyan (say no)

regalia (n): hatamē xīyī (what you put on to dance)

regret (v): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm na nash wēya'an. (I shouldn't have said it.)

Ōm na nash hawa'an. (I shouldn't have done it.)

rejoice (v): hēdtēlak, hēdtēlaxō

relations (n): yōkots nim
 yeech'a nim yōkots (all my relations)

relax (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Nēnek. (Be still.)
 Hōlushgka. (Sit down.)
 Woigka. (Go to sleep.)
 Pananak. (Lie down.)

relay race (n): No single word. You have to explain.

rely on (v): ūkotsun

remember (v): pakatīnxō, pakatinin

remind (v): yōō dtōsith'gkam (tell him/her again)

repair (v): theeshgka

Example: Mē' ma chun thēēshun?
 (Are you going to repair it?)
 Mē' na chun thēēshun.
 (I'm going to repair it.)

repellent (n):

There was a plant that was used as insect repellent, or you could build a fire and use the smoke (mōchok).

reservation (n): No general word, only specific names for various places.

respect (n): No single word, but you can say:

Shoiyim aman. (They are precious/sacred.)

You can also describe specific things you do to show respect: listening to someone, etc.

rest (n) (what's left):

Related phrase: Tanak kin. (Take this, the leftovers.)

yahisinka (Denise, Ruby)

rest (v) (take a nap): yehesingka

Example: Yehesinin na. (I took a nap.)

revenge (v) (get even): amanaxō

Example: Mē' na chun amanē.

(I'm going to get even with that person.)

rib (n) (body part): hamach'

This noun does not change.

xamuch'

ribbon (n):

rich (adj): lēkō

riddle (n):

ride (v): 1) horse -- ap'angka, ap'anxō

2) wagon/car -- tsūthūthwēyan

rifle (n): lēplē, lēplen, lēplenē

right (adj) (correct): No single word, but you can say:
Hūth'āxō ma. (You know. You're right.)

right (adv) (direction): pīyenē

right now (adv): hetsē tsanum

right-handed person (n): tsothōwē (throwing arm)

rigid (adj): 1) hitsēya (it's stuck, it won't move)

2) hususxō (it's stiff)

ring (n): anēyō, anēyon, anēyonē

Example: Wangka nan chanē anēyonē. (Give me the ring.)

ring (v): tsiltsilwēyan

rinse (v):

1) clothes -- tsemgka (rinse and wring out)
 tsēman (she/he is rinsing it)
 Hēum chun tsemhin. (He/she already rinsed it.)

2) dishes -- lōxsith'gka (pour water over it)

rip (v): kechin (it ripped)
 kēchan (she/he is ripping it)
 kechhana (it's ripped)
 kechkechhin (he/she ripped it all up)

ripe (adj): hēsha

Example: Matsana hēum hēshin. (The apples are ripe.)

ripple (n): No single word. You have to explain.

Kōhin chun silel ilk'a.

(He/she threw a rock in the water.)

rise (v):

Mē'en chēpin than.

(Soon it will go up.)

rise (v) (sun): thēsin

Example: Hēum thēsin tuuk.

(The sun is coming up.)

rival (n): gkēē

gkēē nim

(person I'm competing with)

rivals, be (v): gkēan, gkēēsaxō

river (n): ch'ōlich', ch'ōlch'ē

(at the river)

road (n): pil

Example: Tangka ke pila.

(Take this road.)

,roadrunner (n) (bird): ui'ui

roast (v): hēshtilxō

Example: Hēshtilxō na chun.

(I'm roasting it.)

rob (v): ūch'an

Example: Ūch'an k'eexan.

(She/he stole money.)

A'nē ōch'gka.

(Don't steal.)

robin (n):

rock (n): silel

silelhal (pile of rocks like in the mountains)

Kōgka silel. (Throw the rock.)

Silelhal kōkilxō. (Rocks are being thrown.)

rock (v): nāyak

Example: Nāyaxō na chun. (I'm rocking him/her/the baby.)

A'nē nāyak. (Don't rock/shake it.)

Nāyawisxō na.

(I'm rocking myself, maybe in a rocking chair.)

rodeo (n):

Related phrase: Mē' aman ap'anan. (They're going to ride.)

roll (v): 1) bowling ball -- ūth'ūigka (push it)

2) pie crust -- nututwēyalak (make it smooth)

roof (n): No single word. You have to explain.
The way a traditional house was constructed, the
roof and the walls were not separate.

room (n): woi'ē (place where you sleep)
A traditional house was not divided into rooms.

roost (n and v):

root (n): xōpol

root out, pull up by the roots (v):
xūpulgka
xūpultak
xūpultaxō (she/he is pulling it out by the roots)

rope (n) (riata): ilyata, ilyatan, ilyatanē
Example: Maxgka ilyatan. (Get a rope.)

rosary (n):

rose (n): eelau (flower)

rot (v): dtōchāan (it went bad)

rotten (adj): chēkna

rough (adj): ōm nutal (not smooth)

round (adj): shōtol

roundhouse (n): hatamē (place where you dance)

roundup (n):

Related phrase: Yōlōwin aman bpagketwīyē.

(They are gathering the cattle together.)

row (n): yith' yith'ē (one after another)

rub (v): xōshgka

xōshgka nan. (Rub me.)

Note: This word is close in sound to HŌSHEK (BREATHE).

rude (adj) (not polite): hā'wachē

rug (n):

rule (n):

run (v): lēhēmga, lehemun

runt (n): gkutsē amnok han (the smallest of them)

rustle (v) (sound): hushhushwēyan

rut (n):

-- S --

sack (n): 1) shūpoi (what you put things into)

2) mōxoth' (if cloth or leather)

3) papel, papel, papelnē (if paper)
paplē (in the sack)

sacred (adj): shoiyim

sad, be (v): kāhāyin

sad, make (v): tēhē'yēxō

Example: Tēhē'yēxō nan. (It makes me sad.)

saddle (n): sēya, sēyan, sēyanē

safe (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Yeech'a naan insāxō. (We're all okay.)

safety pin (n):

sag (v): humwēyexō

(it's sagging)

sage (n): tsamal, tsamal, tsamalnē

saint (n): No single word, but you can say:

Shoiyim aman.

(They are sacred.)

salamander (n):

salary (n): No single word, but you can say:

Chawalath' k'eexanē.

(He/she is being paid with money, like payday.)

sale (n): No single word, but you can say:

Shōkunan na chun.

(I'm selling that.)

saliva (n): xelōwith'

salivate (v): Xelōwith' nim lōhōun.

(My saliva is flowing/my mouth is watering.)

salmon (n):

salt (n): kūyū, kūyon, kūyonē

salt (v): kūyungka

salt grass (n): alith'

salty (adj): kūyū'na

same (adj): 1) no change - ch-ash

2) just alike - natswus

sand (n): suxsi

This noun does not change.

sandpaper (n):

sane (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Hūth'āxō hanuk hawan.

(He/she knows what he/she is doing.)

sap (n) (tree):

sass (v) (talk back): No single word. You have to explain.

Saturday (n): sauwelō

sausage (n): gkōōchin gkalnē

(pig's meat)

save (v): 1) rescue -

2) set aside for later use - hēōgka

saw (n): tsēsā

Note: This word is close to TH'ĒSĀ (TOILET).

sawmill (n):

say (v): wēgka, wēyan, win

Example: Yōō wēgka.

A'nē wēgka.

(Say it again.)

(Don't say anything.)

scab (n) (dried blood):

Related word: wastunan

Mē' chaxeyen

(get hurt)

(It's going to dry up.)

scald (v): No single word. You have to explain.

k'apith'in

(burn the skin)

Then describe the liquid.

scales (n): 1) fish -

2) weigh - mēkechē

scalp (n):

scar (n): moxlō wasuth'

(old wound)

scare (v): lōtsōōxtok

Example: Lōtsōōxton nan.

A'nē nan lōtsōōxtok.

(He/she scared me.)

(Don't scare me.)

scatter (v): paxyok
 paxyōun
 paxyan

(she/he is scattering)
 (he/she scattered)

scent (v): shānichgka

Example: Shēnechun na chun.
 Insis shenichtin.
 Dtōchē shenichtin.
 Chēkna shenichtin.

(I smell it.)
 (It smells good.)
 (It smells bad.)
 (It smells rotten.)

school (n): iskwāla

Example: Iskwāla tanēn.

(She/he went to school.)

scissors (n): mēyāsil

scoff (v):

Related phrase: Chēkīya ma.

(You talk too much.)

Hak'awinxō ma.

(You're making fun of someone.)

scold (v): pōhēgka

Example: Pōhēhin nan.

(He/she scolded me.)

Pōhēhin chun.

(She/he scolded him/her.)

Pōhēhin amana

(He/she scolded them.)

pōhisan
 pōhishun
 pōhēgka

scoop (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Maxgka chun keenē. (Get it with this.)

scorch (v): tsūlhin

Example: Tsūlhin na chun. (I scorched it.)

 This word applies to both cooking and ironing.

score (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Pētsan aman chun. (They're counting it.)
 (They're adding up points.)

scorpion (n):

scour (v): xēpxēpwēgka

Example: Xēpxēpwin na chun. (I scoured it.)

scout (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Ma thāgka. (You lead the way.)

scowl (v): xēchwaxō (he/she is looking angry)

scramble (v): 1) eggs - hūxwēgka (mix it all together)

2) move - wīsē wēnāgka (go uphill fast)

scrape (v): xēpxēpwēyan

scratch (v): 1) hōsūpgka
 Watuk mam hōsipin? (Who/what scratched you?)
 Gkatū nan hōsipin. (The cat scratched me.)
 A'nē hōsipwisgka? (Don't scratch yourself.)

2) tsiuhin
 Tsiuhin nan. (It scratched me.)

scream (v): tsaugka (also means SHOUT)
 Example: Tsāōtsāōxō aman. (They're screaming.)

screen (n):

screw on (v) (jar lid): No single word, but you can say:
 Chungka inestem. (Close it tight.)

scruple (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Themthemxō na chun. (I'm thinking about it.)

scuff (v): xēpxēpwēyan (scrape along)

scum (n):
 Related word: Ēpich'gka. (Throw it away.)
 Xēpwēgka. (Scrape it off.)

sea (n): pa'ashē
 Note: The Chukchansi call the Valley PA'ASHĒ.

seal (n): 1) animal -

2) tight closure -

seal (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Hanuk ma hawan? (What are you doing?)
 Supthan na chun. (I'm boiling it.)
 Ama ōm dchūxwen. (Then it won't leak.)

seam (n):

Related word: bpēwin (sew)

search (v) (look for): ōyok, ōyōxō (also means WANT, NEED)

season (n) (time of year): No collective noun, but you can say:

th'ēsam (spring)

hīyalē (summer)

dtūma (autumn)

tūma'sē (winter)

season (v):

Related word: kūyungka (salt it)

hūxwēgka, hūxoiyon (mix it together)

seat (n): hōlushē

second (adj) (number):

Note from Pam: Once past basic counting, Yowlumni does not express numerical concepts the same way as English. There will be (haya'cha) an appendix at the end of the dictionary workbook.

secret (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm nim mam wostoxō dtōs. (I can't tell you.)

see (v): shilgka, shēlhin
 Example: Ōm nim chun wostoxō shil. (I can't see him/her/it.)
 Shēlhin na chun. (I saw him/her/that.)

seed (n): sēwoiya

(v): sēwoiyan
 Sēwoiyan tōmaten. (She/he is planting tomato seeds.)

seem (v): No single word. You have to explain, using HĒNA
 to shift the sentence away from reality.
 Hēna nā (as if it's like) ... hēna yōō (or maybe)

seep (v): ch'ūech'ūewēyan

seizure, have (v): lim'hin, lim'lim'hin

seldom (adv): na'nē

select (v): hūpushgka

Example: Hūpushan mam.

(He/she selects you.)

Hūpshūth' ma.

(You've been selected.)

self (reflexive pronoun): No exact equivalent in Yowlumni, but the reflexive particle WIS/IS may be added to a verb to express the idea that the subject is doing the action to himself/herself.

Example: A'nē hōsipwisgka.

(Don't scratch yourself.)

self-control (n): No single word, but you can describe what the person did that shows self-control.

Ōm na hanuk win. (I didn't say anything.)

Other English compounds with self follow the same pattern (self-defense, etc.).

selfish (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Mīnē themthemwisxō.

(She/he just thinks of her/himself.)

sell (v): shōkungka, shōkunan, shōkunhin

Example: Shōkunhin amin kūmīhan.

(He/she sold his/her clothes.)

semen (n): p'ēch'wē

send (v): hōyek, hōyin

Example: Hōyen na chun. (I'll send it.)
 Thāya na chun hōyin. (I'm sending him/her ahead.)

sense (v) (have a feeling): themthemxō

Example: Themthemxō na haak cha dtōchāyexō.
 (I have a feeling something is wrong there.)
 Xōnō amin insis themthum.
 (He/she has a sense of humor.)
 (She/he is always in a good mood.)

senseless (adj): No single word, but you can say:
 Ōm na hūth'āxō hīnuk win.
 (I don't know why he/she did that.)

sensitive (adj): No single word. You have to explain.
 Ma chun na chāxulxō.
 (You're talking like it's about her/him.)

sentinel (n):

Description: Xōnō shēlan unkē yōkuts insāxō.
 (He's always looking to see if people are okay.)

separate (v): 1) put in different places -
Yith'a xayak lakeltam.

2) go different ways - waxachun

serious (adj): 1) doesn't laugh much -

2) really bad -

No single word, but you can explain.

Om amin cha k'eexa. (He/she has no money.)

serve (v):

Note from Pam: I think the idea of one person serving another is totally alien to Yowlumni. You can do a specific thing for somebody, and you can be a leader in a particular situation because you know what to do, but no one is going to be someone else's servant all the time.

On the disc are several phrases connected with serving food.

Mē' aman xath'en.

(They're going to eat.)

Hēum-axom tsupun.

(It's around noon.)

Xath'xa mī.

(Let's eat.)

set (v):

1) place - xayak

Xayak cha.

(Put it there)

Cha xayak.

(Put it there.)

set (v):

- 2) solidify - kaswēyāxō (it has set up)
kaswin (it did set up)

- 3) set a date - No single word, but you can say:
Hīyok hīyalē mī hē lōnēsa?
(What day will we have the gathering?)

- 4) set an example - No single word, but you can say:
Inestem chāxulgka.
(Talk in a good way.)
Shēlāxō mam min neesh, min nō'ōth'.
(Your little brother, your little
sister is looking at you.)
Otsaxō mam.
(He/she is watching you.)

- 5) set a house afire - th'ūlan
Mē' aman eeemun th'ūlan chen.
(They almost set the house afire.)

- 6) set the table - xayak
Xayak tāawitswīyē lamesa.
(Put the plates on the table.)
Mē' mī xath'en. (We're going to eat.)

set (v):

7) set a trap - bpōōwon

Bpōōwon.

(He/she set a trap.)

Ama pitswin supsuptsē. (Then they caught a mouse.)

set-back (n): No single word. You have to explain.

Dtōchāan nim tsōōwa. (My job fell through.)

Mē' na eemun tsōōwon, wishin tēxtinin amū nim.

(I was all set to work, but my boss got sick.)

set off (v) (fireworks): th'ūēth'ēūyan

Example: Mē' na chun th'ēūth'ēūyen.

(I'm going to set it off.)

settle (v):

1) people - xōxō

(live, reside)

Mē' aman ke xō.

(They're going to live here.)

2) solid in a liquid - lēan (sink)

Lēan ke xōchoi waltā.

(The dirt settles in the bucket.)

seven (n): nomtsil

seventeen (n): ch'ēō nomtsil

seventy (n): nomtsil ch'ēō

several (adj): hautsin (a small amount)

But suppose you're talking about several days, and you want to say exactly how many. There are special number forms.

Ōm na tanēn ponyō hīyalē. (I didn't go for two days.)

Other numbers in this series are:

shōpena	(for three)
hoth'pil	(for four)
yitsinla	(for five)

sew (v): bpāwingka	(sew it)
bpēwinan	(is sewing)

sex, have (v): No single word, but you can say:

Yeth'ē amak xōxō. (Those two are together.)

Yeth'ē amak wuiyin. (They're sleeping together.)

shade (n): ts'enau

Example: Cha hōlushgka ts'enawē. (Sit there in the shade.)

shadow (n): ts'enau nim (my shade)

shaft (n) (wooden part of an arrow):

shaggy (adj):

shake (v) (intransitive) (be shaking): sananwēyan

(transitive) (shake something): nāyak, nāyaxō.

shallow (adj): k'ētith'

ōm waach'

(not deep)

shame, feel (v): ōlolaxō.

shampoo (n):

share (v):

Related phrase: A'nē tsauwingka. (Don't be stingy.)

sharp (adj): xanuts

sharpen (v): xanutstak, xanutstaxō

shatter (v): 1) maybe something was thrown down and it burst

pōtoxwēyan (it shatters)

pōtoxwin (it shattered)

2) maybe a string of beads came all apart

xēēp'wēyalak

xēēp'win

shave (v): shalipgka

Shalipgka nan.

(Shave me.)

Shalpēsak.

(Shave yourself.)

Hēum shalpēsan.

(He already shaved.)

shawl (n):

Related phrase: nā shōpun

(like a blanket)

she (pro): Sometimes you use KĒ (this one/this person), and sometimes you use CHA (that one/that person), but most of the time you don't use anything at all.

In English, a verb by itself doesn't tell you who is doing the action. You have to add a pronoun or a noun. In Yowlumni, a verb automatically has the third person singular (he/she/it) as the doer of the action. That's built in. If you're describing something you did yourself, you have to put in the I (NA). Same thing with you (MA, MAK, MAAN) or they (AMAK, AMAN). But a he or a she is already there.

Many examples of this are found throughout the workbook.

shear (v) (use scissors): māgka, mēyan

Example: Mēyan aman wulāwon. (They are shearing sheep.)

sheath (n): No specific word for a knife holder, but you can use:
xayē (place/thing where you put something)

shed (n): No single word. You have to explain.

shed (v): No single word, but you can say:
Kōōninin nim ōch'ō. (My hair is falling out.)

sheep (n): wulāwul, wulāwon

sheet (n) (bed): saawana, saawanan, saawananē

Example: Wangka nan chanē saawananē. (Hand me a sheet.)

shelf (n): No single word. You have to explain.

shell (n): 1) seashell

2) eggshell

shell (v) (remove seeds from a pod): ch'itiugka

Note: This word also means pinch. That makes sense when you think of how you pinch the pod along the edges to make it open so the peas will fall out.

shepherd's purse (n) (plant): yaxō

sheriff (n): pētsāwits

shield (v): dtēnan

shin (n) (body part): kalosa (leg)

shine (v): 1) emit light - ch'ōtoixō, ch'ōtoiwin

2) make shiny -

shirk (v): gkapatēgka

Example: A'nē gkapatēgka.

(Don't be lazy.)

shirt (n): tsūtōsol, tsūtōsol, tsūtōsulnē

Example: Wangka nan nim tsūtōsulnē. (Hand me my shirt.)

shiver (v): ūnununwēyan

shock (v): Dtaniwēyala nan.

(It shocks me.)

(Literally, it makes me feel like I might faint.)

Dtaniwin.

(He was shocked.)

shoe (n): sapatū, sapaton, sapatōnē

Example: Manē nim sapetwīyē.

(I have lots of shoes.)

shoot (v): th'ūēgka, th'ūēyan

th'ūēth'ūēxō

(shoot over and over)

shooting star (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Ts'āātus kōōninin. (A star is falling.)

shop (v): shūēnan

Example: Mē' na shūēna xath'a.

(I'm going to shop for groceries.)

short (adj): 1) not tall - k'ētith'

2) briefly - ōm wa'an

Ōm wa'an she'elin.

(It rained for a short time.)

shorten (v): k'ēteth'ak

Example: Wakē wa'ach'.

(It's too long.)

Mē' na chun k'ēteth'a.

(I'm going to shorten it.)

shotgun (n): ch'alup, ch'alup, ch'alupnē

Example: Wangka nan chanē ch'alupnē. (Hand me the shotgun.)

shoulder (n): k'apsī

Example: Tēxetaxō nim k'apsī.

(My shoulder hurts.)

shout (v): tsaugka, tsautaxō, tsawan (shouted)

shovel (n): halpa (Agnes was not sure about this one)

show (v): shēlalak

Example: Shēlalak nan.

(Show me.)

Shēlalan na chun.

(I showed it to him/her.)

shower (n):

Related word: epa

(bathtub)

shūhuch'gka

(wash)

shūhoch'in

(washed)

shred (v): kichkichin

(cut over and over)

shrew (n) (animal):

shrill (adj):

shrink (v): gkūtsāyan

Example: Gkūtsāyan nim pantalōna. (My pants/jeans shrank.)

shrug (v):

shuffle cards (v):

shun (v): No single word, but you can say:
A'nē hūchaunuk. (Don't pay attention.)

shut (v): chungka

Example: Chunhūn na chun. (I shut it.)

shy (adj): No single word, but you can describe what the person
does to show they're shy.
Ōm watuk lentsaxō. (He/she won't talk to anyone.)

sick, be (v): tēxtinxō

Example: Tēxith'tinlan nan. (It made me sick.)

side (n): 1) body part - lunte

2) part of an object - lunte

lunte heexhana (the buttered side)

side (n): 3) team - cha'eechē (partners)
 Hūpushgka min cha'eechē. (Choose your side.)

sieve (n and v):

sift (v): hēsḡka, hēsan (sifted)

sigh (v):

sign (n): utsēyahana (thing that's written)

sign (v): Utsēuk min hōyōwis. (Write your name.)

sign language (n): No single word, but you can say:
 Chāxulxō panuchkanē.
 (He/she is talking with his/her hands.)

signal (n and v):

silent, be (v): tsukwēgka
 tsukwēyexō (is silent)
 tsukwin (was silent)

Note: Usage gives the command form the force of the English
 SHUT UP, and it is equally impolite.

silver (n):

simmer (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Kōōtsinmē kūsenelak. (Cook it slowly.)

simple (adj): lēmin

sincere (adj):

sineu (n):

sing (v): ēligka, ēlikan

singe off hair (v): mulukan

single (adj) (not married): ōm th'ūpāxō

sink (n) (washbasin):

sink (v): lēan

sinker (n) (fishing gear): lēlalis

sip (v):

siren (n) (warning device):

sirup, syrup (n): mēyel, mēyel, mēyelnē

sister (n): 1) older - na'ath'
if deceased - ath'nich

2) younger - nō'ōth'
if deceased -

sister-in-law (n): 1) man's

2) woman's - ēth'wop'

sit (v):	hōlushgka	
	hulshexō	(is sitting)
	hulshexon	(was sitting)
	hūlushun	(sat down)
	hūlōshen hē	(will sit)

six (n): tsōlēpē

sixteen (n): ch'ēō tsōlēpē

sixty (n): tsōlēpē ch'ēō

size (n): No single word, but you can say:

Mayek na xayan.	(I wear a large.)
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Gkūtsen na xayan.	(I wear a small.)
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skeleton (n): No single word, but you can say:

ēth'al ts'ē	(nothing but bones)
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skewer (n): No single word. You have to explain.

skillet (n): sulten, sulten, sultenē

skim (v): xēpwēyalak

skin (n): 1) person or animal - tsūloi

(2) hinich hēmis

2) fruit or vegetable - ch'ōōlhana

(what is peeled off)

(1)

skin (v): tsūloigka

tsūloiyan

(is skinning)

Hēum chun tsūluihun.

(He/she skinned it already.)

(2) hinit'sin
xenit'sin

skinny (adj): ch'ē'a

skirt (n): ts'ōnēs, ts'onsō, ts'onsōnē

skull (n):

skunk (n): tsox

sky (n): No single word, but you can say:
chēpin (above, up)

slap (v): th'ap'wēyan, th'ap'win
 Example: Th'ap'th'ap'win chun.
 (He/she slapped him/her around.)

slate (n) (mineral):

slave (n):

Note from Pam: Every time I have asked Agnes for a word that implies long-term total subservience (slave, servant, etc.) or long-term total dominance (master, etc.), I have drawn a blank. The whole hierarchical structure reflected in the English language's social vocabulary appears to be absent in Yowlumni. AMŪ (BOSS) exists, but it's usually work-related, and its link to AMŪWAS (BOSSY PERSON) gives it a negative feel. The other available word is THĒĒYA (LEADER) and it is connected to a person's knowledge and skill more than any abstract right to give orders.

sled (n): gkaleeta, gkaleetan, gkaleetanē (also means WAGON)
 Example: Dtōlulgka gkaleetan. (Get on the sled.)
 Gkongka gkaleetan. (Get off the sled.)

sleep (v): wuigka, wuiyin

Note: This word is very close in sound to the word for
 be born (WOIYIN). I (Pam) think the vowel in SLEEP
 is said with the mouth a little more closed than
 for BE BORN.

sleeping bag (n): wuiyē

sleepwalking (n):

sleepy, be (v): neetsaxō, neetsaxon
 Example: Hēum na neetsan.

(I got sleepy.)

sleet (n and v):

Related word: xōōwich

(hail)

sleeve (n): punchuk

Example: Ōm amin punchuk.

(also means ARM)

(It's sleeveless.)

slick (adj): dtaliwēya

slide (n): wētsipatsin chētiikwēyā (children's slide)

slide (v): 1) chētiikwēyan
(slide down little by little like kids playing)

2) shūth'wēyan
(slide clear to the bottom all at once)

slimy (adj): ch'īkuna (dirty, filthy)

sling (n) (strap for carrying something):

slingshot (n):

slip (n) (garment): ath'ilnauwus

slip (v): 1) dtaliwēyan, dtaliwin

slip (v): 2) shūkwin

(slip and fall right where you are, where you
fit tight--maybe in a corner)

sliver, get (v): sitsin

sitsith'

(he/she got a sliver)

slobber (n): xelōwith'

Example: Dchūkwēyan amin xelōwith'.

(She/he/it is slobbering.)

slop (n): ēpichhana

(something that's thrown away)

sloppy (adj): 1) maxantahana

(not well made)

2) hawetem-cha

(any old way)

Hū'nā hawetem-cha amin kūmīhan xayan.

(She/he dresses sloppy.)

slope (n): dti'lal

Example: Wakē ke dti'lal. (The slope is steep here.)

slot (n):

slot machine (n):

slouch (v) (not stand straight): gkūmwēyāxō

Example: Hēweth'mē gkūmwēyāxō.

(He/she slouches when walking.)

slough (n):

slow (adv): kōōtsinmē

Example: Kōōtsinmē tangka.

(Go slow.)

slug (n) (animal):

slur (v) (not talk plainly): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm inestem chāxulxō.

(She/he isn't talking right.)

small (adj): gkūtse

smallpox (n): xūpus

smallpox, have (v): xūpsunxō

smart (adj) (know a lot): hūth'a

smart (v) (be painful): tēxetaxō

smear (v):

Related words: k'elgka
mūchan
wexwexgka

(spread)
(paint)
(mark it all over)

smell (v): shānichgka

Example: Shēnechun na chun.

(I smell it.)

smile (n): hīyawēya

Related word: hīyak, hīyaxō

(like a laugh)
(laugh)

smoke (n): mōchok

smoke (v): 1) cigarette - pamuk, pamuxō

2) meat -

smolder (v):

smooth (adj): nututwēya

smooth (v): nututwēyalak (make it smooth)

smother (v):

snack (n): tsintsin

Example: Mē' mak xath'en makin tsintsin.

(We [two people] are going to eat our snack.)

snag (n) (dead tree):

snag (v): kechin (tear)

snail (n):

snake (n): yax

gophersnake - gkōchoonich

kingsnake - gkōōlankil

rattlesnake - nach'ich'

whipsnake or racer - lap'aalip'ich

snake-doctor (n):

snare (n and v):

snarl (v): 1) dog noise -

2) tangle - ōm bpenahana (not combed)

snatch (v): maxitsgka
maxitswin

(he/she got it quick)

sneak (v):

sneeze (v): hathiswin

sniff (v): sēnsēnwēyan

snore (v): shokshokwēyan

snort (v):

snout (n) (pig's nose):

snow (n): ponpon

snow -

snow (v): ponponxō
mē' ponponen

samit'kiwi

(it's snowing)
(it's going to snow)

snuggle (v): k'upwēgka

so (adv): i) in this way - kē wēmē

so (adv): 2) very much - wakē

Wakē tūlās.

(It is so difficult.)

Wakē mayek.

(It is so big.)

3) approximately - hēnash

Hēnash yith' xalū.

(A cup or so.)

Tsūpona xalū yōōsh yith'.

(Half a cup or maybe one.)

so (conj): 1) ama

(and then)

2) Sometimes SO is implied by word order.

Be quiet so he can sleep.

Nēnāhuk.

(Be quiet.)

Netsaxō.

(He's sleepy.)

Mē' wuiyen.

(He'll go to sleep.)

soak (v): ch'ēūgka, ch'ēwan

Example: Ch'ēwan chun.

(She/he is soaking it.)

soap (n): xawōna, xawōnan, xawōnanē

Example: Wangka nan xawōnanē.

(Hand me the soap.)

soaproot (n) (plant): chōxoch

sober, be (v): dtalāxō (he/she is sober)
 dtaēlin (she/he is getting sober)

sock (n): melas, melas, melasnē
 Example: Wangka nan nim melasnē. (Hand me my socks.)

soft (adj): hapits
 hapēto

soft spot on a baby's head (n): hamukwits

soften (v): hapitstak (soften it)
 hapitstan (he/she softened it)
 hapitstahana (it's been softened)

soldier (n): sōldatē, sōldaten
 Example: Shēlhin na sōldaten. (I saw a soldier.)

sole (n) (bottom of the foot):

solid (adj): 1) gkatswēya (not a liquid)

solid (adj): 2) tēwich

(hard not soft)

solidify (v): gkatswēyan

some (n) (small amount): hautsin

somebody (pro): 1) yōkuts

(a person)

2) watuk-axom

(somebody or other)

Watuk-axom na shēlhin.

(I saw somebody.)

someday (adv): hayach'a

somehow (adv): hawetem-cha

something (pro): hēnash haak

haak-axom

(something as subject)

hanuk-axom

(something as object)

Hanuk-axom shūēnan.

(She/he bought something.)

somersault (v): woch'otwēyan (go/fall head over heels)

sometimes (adv): na'nē

somewhere (adv): hēyok-axom (somewhere or other)
 cha-axom (somewhere around there)
 ke-axom gkōpin (somewhere in here)

son (n): nōnō wēthip (man child)
 nōtō wētsip (little boy child)

song (n): ēlik

son-in-law (n): napaatim
 napaatim nim (my son-in-law)

soon (adv): mē'ēn
 mē'ēn tsanum (the very next thing)
 wēsa (later on)

sore (adj): tēxetaxō (it's sore/it hurts)

sore (n): wasath'
 Wastanun na. (I got hurt.)
 Wōsatan nan. (She/he hurt me.)

sorry, be (v) (regret):

soup (n): thuuch', thuuch'a, thuuch'anē
 Example: Xath'gka min thuuch'a. (Eat your soup.)
 Wangka nan yōō thuuch'anē. (Give me more soup.)

sour (adj): sop'

south (n): xōmōtē
 Example: Xōmōtē na tanan. (I'm going down south.)

spade (n):
 Related word: shōhilgka
 Shōhilgka wētsetnē.
 (Dig the hole with a stick.)

spank (v):
 Related word: lupgka (hit with a switch/whip)
 woch'gka (hit with a stick/board)

spare (adj and n) (the one not in use):

Related word: chun yith' (the other one)
 Xayak chun yith'. (Put the other one on.)

spark (v): xotitswin (it burned briefly)

sparrow (n):

spasms, have (v): yonk'eun

splatter (v): lōxlōxsith'in

spawn (v): honon (lay eggs--all sorts of
 creatures: fish, birds)

speak (v): chāxulgka

spear (n and v):

speech (n): 1) dtōs (story, narrative)

speech (n): 2) chāxul (speaking, language)

spend (v): chawalan (buy with money, pay)

sphere (n): 1) shōtol (circle)

2) olol (ball)

spider (n): meetsa

spike (n):

spill (v): loxgka	(spill it, pour it)
loxhin	(he/she spilled it)
loxhana	(it was spilled)

spin (v): 1) rotate - wulwulwēgka, wulwulwēyan

2) vertigo - Bpēyach'wēyan nim ōch'ō.

(My head is spinning.)

spine (n): 1) backbone - watim (back)

2) cactus thorn - tsikwēya

spirit (n): haheecha

Example: Haheecha hēweth'axō.

(The spirits are walking around.)

spit (n) (cooking tool):

spit (v): tūwēgka, tūwin

tūtūwēyan

Tūwēgka chun. Tsanum.

(keep on spitting)

(Spit it out. Right now.)

spite, be spiteful (v):

splash (v):

spleen (n) (body part):

splice (v): dtūpūan

splinter, get a (v): sitsin
sitsith' (she/he got a splinter)

split (v) (wood): ch'ēdtigka, ch'ēdtikan

spoil (v): 1) food - dtōchāan

2) child - dtōchāan chun wētheepa

sponsor (n and v):

spokesperson (n): chēyaxulits

spoon (n): kūtsala, kūtsalan, kūtsalanē
Example: Wangka nan kūtsalanē. (Hand me a spoon.)

spot (n) (place): No single word, but you can say:
cha (there)
ke (here)

spotted (adj) (color): thuth'thuth'wēya

spouse (n):	chacha	(partner)
	mōkē	(wife)
	pōlum	(husband)

sprain (v):

sprawl (v):

spread (v): 1) butter - k'elgka, k'elhin, k'elhana

2) blanket - chēnēgka, chēnēyan

3) water - bpalwēyan

4) fire - tūlunun (burn destructively)

5) wings - xapapwēyan (spread and flap)

spring (n): 1) season - th'ēsam

2) water -

3) car part -

sprinkle (v): chūēchūēwēyan

(also means KEEP DRIPPING)

sprint (v):

sprout (v): woihin

(also means BE BORN)

Example: Hēum woihin.

(It has sprouted.)

spur (n): espwāla, espwālan, espwālanē

spy (v): ts'ē'nak, ts'ē'naxō

square (n): eskēnam

(also means CORNER)

Example: Eskēna xayak.

(Put it in the corner.)

Xayak eskēna.

(Put it in the corner.)

squash (n) (plant):

squash (v): nichgka

Example: Hēum na chun nichhin. (I squashed it.)

squat (v): 1) nūkūmwēgka

2) hūmūnxō

3) bpēshishwēgka (like going to the toilet outdoors)

squeak (v): k'ēēk'wēyan

squeamish, be (v):

squeeze (v): 1) child's ball or other noise-maker - k'ēēchwēyan

2) orange -

squint (v):

squirm (v):

squirrel (n): 1) ground - pōhul

2) tree - yonxō

stab (v) (use a knife): tsisgka, tsēsin (cut into)

stack (v): dtūmgka, dtūmnāxō

Example: Dtūmnāxō cha eskēna.

(It is stacked in/on the corner.)

staff (n) (walking stick): atsi, atsi, atsinē

stagger (v): ayawēyan

stagnant (adj): No single word, but you can say:

Ōm insis cha.

(That's not good.)

Dtōchē cha ilik'.

(That water is bad.)

stain (n and v):

stake (n) (gambling): wats'was

stalk (n) (plant part):

stalk (v): tachichgka (go quietly)

stanmer (v):

stamp (n) (letter):

stamp (v) (feet): līgka (step on something)

stampede (v): lehemun (run)

stand (v): 1) stand still - A'nē oigka. (Don't move.)

2) stand up - wōwulgka
wūlexō (she/he is standing)

3) stand it up - wōlak chun

star (n): ts'āātus

Example: Shēlhin na manen ts'āātus. (I saw lots of stars.)

star-child (n): No single word, but you can say:

ts'āātusin wēthip (star's child)

starch (v): hūsuslak

(make it stiff)

stare (v): shēlwisxō

Example: Shēlwisxō nan. (She/he is staring at me.)

Shēlāwas hē gkaina (That lady always stares.)

Yōkuts nan otsaxō. (People are watching me.)

start (v): No single word, but you can use HĒUM plus a verb to convey the idea that the action of the verb is happening now when it wasn't happening before.

starve (v): ēte'lan

(it's hungry)

Then add whatever explanation you need.

stay (v): xōk, xōhon

Example: Heethum cha xōk.

(Stay right there.)

xō'itsin

(he/she stayed a short time)

stay overnight (v): axgka, axun

Example: Heethum cha axgka.

(Stay there overnight.)

steal (v): ūch'an

ūch'ūch'an

ōch'uth

(he/she steals all the time)

(it was stolen)

steam (n and v):

steep (adj): wakē wēnā

(really uphill)

steep (v): th'ēēshgka tsaha

(make tea)

steer (v):

step (v): hēweth'gka

(walk)

step on (v): līgka, līhin

step over (v): dchagka, dchaxan (step over a log, etc.)

step-father (n): kūmo'is

step-mother (n): nūsus

step-brother (n):

step-sister (n):

step-daughter (n):

step-son (n):

stepping stone (n):

stew (n): thuuch', thuuch'a, thuuch'anē (also means SOUP)

stick (n): wētset, wētset, wētsetnē

stick with a crook at the end for gathering blackberries, etc. (n):
nōwots

stick (v): 1) glue, burr - k'agka, k'ahin, k'ahinan

2) be tight - hitsēyan

3) puncture - tsikwinan

stick out the tongue (v): p'alath'wēgka

sticky (adj): cha'akwēya

be sticky: qa'wiyexo
qa'exo

stiff, be (v): 1) hūsusxō, hūsiswin

2) hitsēyan

(clothing or new shoes)

stiffen (v): hūsuslak

still (adj): 1) not moving - ōm oiyon

2) not noisy - nē'nāxō

still (adv): mēts

Example: Mēts cha xōxō.

(It's still there.)

still (n): No single word, but you can say:

Th'eeshun aman ūk'na.

(They are making something to drink.)

sting (v):

1) bee - th'oihūn, th'uihin

Th'uihin nan.

(It stung me.)

A'nē cha hēkēgka.

(Don't play there.)

Th'uihen mam hē.

(They'll sting you.)

Th'uinuts mē.

(You'll get stung.)

2) nettle - ts'ōxwinin

stingy (adj): 1) kūēya

2) k'ichin

stingy (adj): 3) tsauwingka, tsōwin

(be real stingy, not give anything)

4) kimchi (Ludri)

stink (v): chēkit

stink bug (n): pōtōtawich

stir (v): tiugka, tēwan

Example: Tiutiugka.

Ama ōm shapnen.

(Keep stirring it.)

(Then it won't burn.)

stirrup (n):

stitch (v): bpāwingka, bpēwin

(also means SEW)

stockade (n) (construction with stakes set close together to
make a fence):

stomach (n): toch

stone (n): silel, silel, silelnē

Example: Th'eeshhana silelnē.

(It's made of stone.)

stool (n): hūloshē

(thing you sit on)

stoop (v) (squat): hūmūmwēgka

stop (v): 1) stop the car - wōlak

2) stop doing that - a'nē (don't)

Plus the verb for what the person
is not supposed to do.

store (n): shōkanas

(where they sell things)

store (v): thē'ēts gka

storm (n): No single word, but you can use the specific words
for rain, wind, snow, etc.:

Mē'ēn shōkwen

(It's going to get windy.)

Hūlnen.

(There'll be a flood.)

story (n): 1) dtōs (oral history)

2) hōlē (legend, fiction)

stove (n): 1) cooking - estūpa, estūpan

2) heating - xōtoneliS.

straddle (v) (ride straddle): ap'angka, ap'anan

straggle (v): No single word, but you can say:

Wa' thēkna tahanan.

(He/she is coming here but way behind.)

straight (adj) (not curved):

1) dtūgkal (it is straight)

2) dtūgkūgkwēya (it has been made straight)

straight ahead, go (v): tangka dtūgkal

straighten (v):

- 1) intransitive - weeshinan (get straight of its own accord
like a branch that's been bent)

- 2) transitive - dtūgkūgklak (straighten it)
Mētets k'oiyāxō. (It's a little crooked.)

strain (v): 1) filter -

- 2) use a lot of effort -
No single word, but you can use ŪTŪĒGKA (PUSH) or
SHŌCHICHGKA (PULL) and intensify them with WAKĒ.

stranger (n): No single word, but you can say:

- Watuk-axom. (Somebody)
Ōm na chun hūth'āxō. (I don't know them.)

strangle (v): chēkelhin

strap (n):

strawberry (n):

stray (n) (stray dog): No single word, but you can say:
 Watinuk-axom. (It's somebody's.)

street (n): pil (also means ROAD or PATH)

strengthen (v): 1) people - tē'wuslak

2) things (reinforce) -

stretch (v):

1) intransitive - wechkak, wi'chun

2) transitive (stretch something, like cloth): weth'gka

stretch out the arms (v): gkabpabpwēyan (reach for something)

strict (adj):

string (n): ēlū, ēlon, ēlonē

Example: Wangka nan bpatsēkin ēlonē.

(Hand me the red string.)

string beads (v):

stripe (n):

stroke (v) (pet): bpanwēgka

strong (adj): tē'wus

stubborn (adj):

student (n): paāyenits

stuff (v): 1) pillow - shūngka, shūnan

2) with food - pali'kin

stumble (v): tutswinin

stump (n) (tree): bpēmthana

stupid (adj): ōm hūth'a (not smart)

surgeon (n) (paddlefish): mayek lōpich (big fish)

stutter (v):

succeed (v): No single word, but a series of words for what
you succeed at doing: sing, dance, fix cars, etc.

suck (v):

sucker (n) (fish): polxoi

sickle (v): mēnechun

sudden (adv): tsanum (right now)

suffer (v): pōyetsaxō, pōyetsan

sugar (n): asūka, asūkan, asūkanē

sugar pine (n):

suicide (v): tauchawisun (kill yourself)

suit (n) (clothing):

Related word: hatsamē kūmīha (new clothes)

suitor (n):

sulk (v): hēchwāxō (also means BE ANGRY)

sulphur (n):

summer (n): hīyalē

summit (n): p'eep'ath'

sun (n): tuuk

sunburned, be (v): ch'eexin

Sunday (n): lūmēkō

sunflower (n):

sunrise (n): hēyam hēyam

sunset (n): Hēum nē'eōhin.

(Now it's twilight.)

(i)

supper (n): k'ōnōsē

(2) k'ōnupsē

supper, eat (v): k'ōnōsix mī.

(Let's eat supper.)

support (v): No single word, but you can say:
 Inestem tsōgka. (Hold it well.)

sure (adj) (I'm sure): mitsnanē (it's true)

surprise (v):

surrender (v): No single word, but you can say the other side won.
 Ch'auhin nan. (My opponent beat me.)
 Ch'auhin nanwa. (The other side beat us.)

surround (v): shōyōwin

survive (v): pūhuk'an

suspect (v): ts'ōkotun

Related phrase: Hēnash aman chun dtōchāan.
 (Maybe they did that bad thing.)

suspenders (n) (clothing):

swallow (n) (bird):

swallow (v): me'gka, mekin

Example: Me'gka min xath'a.

(Swallow your food.)

swamp (n): chiuna pa'an

(wet land)

swap (v): shētelwisun

swear (v) (use bad language): sunuptak

Example: Sunuptan nan.

(He/she was swearing at me.)

sweat (v): 1) on a hot day - chopxinxō

2) in the sweatlodge - mōsōun

Mōsōun aman.

(They're in the sweat.)

sweatlodge (n): mōs

mōslawits

sweep (v) (use a broom): t¹seenisgka
 t¹senesun (is sweeping)
 t¹seenisin (swept)

sweet (adj): siitē

swell (v): shōwunun (it's swelling)
 shōwinin (it was swollen)
 shōwu'na (it's swollen)

swim (v): ep¹gka, ēpan

swing (n): suutatā

swing (v): suutatāwēyan

switch (n and v):

sycamore (n): koshik

-- T --

table (n): lamesa, lamesan

Example: Manē cha xath'a lamesa.

(There's lots of food on the table.)

tack (n) (fastener):

tailpole (n):

tag (n) (children's game):

tail (n): kūtush

puusin kūtush

(dog's tail)

take (v): tanak

Example: Tanak ēsel.

(Take it outside.)

Tanak chun apē mam.

(Take it with you.)

take a bath (v): epгка, ēpan

take a nap (v): wuiyexō

take a rest or a nap (v): yehesingka, yehesinin, yehesnen
 Example: Hēum yehesinin. (He/she took a nap.)

take advantage of (v): lōwoiyon

take away by force (v): xēp'ilgka, xēp'ilin, xēp'ēn
 Note: You might be taking sharp scissors away from a child.

take as payment for a debt (v): ēchēn

take care of (v): tāilgka, tāilan

take care of a baby (v): tsanan

take care of a child (v) (like babysit): gkōpon

take off (v) (clothing):

shūtakan

shūtaksusgka

(take it off him/her)

shūtaksutan

(she/he is taking it off her/him)

shūtakwisin

(he [she] took it off himself)

take to heart (v): ūshk'unan

take out the guts (v): bpēshixgka, bpēshixan

talc: talcum powder (n):

talk (v): chāxulgka, chāxulan

Example: Hēum chāxulin.

(He/she already talked.)

talk: too much (adj and n): chēkiya

talk (adj): wa'ach'

talk person (n): waach'ūkuch'

tame (v):

tan (v) (cure leather):

tangle (v): gkanauwin
Gkanautan chun. (He/she was tangled up in it
and couldn't get loose.)

tank (n):	xayē	(place to put something)
	asīliten xayē	(gas tank)

tar (n):

tarantula (n):

target (n):

tarp/tarpaulin (n): gkalpa, gkalpan, gkalpanē
Example: Wangka nan gkalpanē. (Hand me the tarp.)

taste (v): dtumnak

Example: Dtumnak ken.

(Taste this.)

Hēum na chun dtumnan.

(I tasted it.)

~~fight~~ (adj) - yalwrya

battle (v): No single word. You have to be specific.

Example: Mē'ēn nan pachen.

(He's going to fight me.)

tattoo (n):

tea (n): tsa, tsaha, tsahanē

Example: Wangka nan tsahanē.

(Give me some tea.)

Ūkonan na tsaha.

(I'm drinking tea.)

kupth'ē tsa

(hot tea)

liuwitsē tsa

(cold tea)

teach (v): pētelsak, pētelsexō

Example: Pētelsē na mam.

(I'm going to teach you.)

Pētelsak nan.

(Teach me.)

Pētelsak amana.

(Teach them.)

Pētelsak kēsinwa.

(Teach these people.)

teacher (n): pētelsēnē

Example: pētelsēnē amnok

(their teacher)

pētelsēnē chasinwin

(those people's teacher)

mīin pētelsēnē

(our teacher)

team (n): 1) people - hēkēyetsa (players)

2) draft animals -

tear (n): manal

teary-eyed, become (v): manlēsaxō

tear (v) (rip): kechin

tear apart (v): k'atauwan

tear up (v): kechkechgka
kechkechhana (all torn up)

tease (v): 1) hetsak, hetsaxō

2) mōnonhalxō (like a guy teasing a girl
to get her attention)

teeth (n): chāyē, chāyen

teethe (v) (baby's first teeth grow):

telephone (n): 1) lentsalis (thing you call on)

2) chāxalis (thing you talk on)

television (n): otsalis (thing you watch)

Example: Shēlhin na chun otsalsē. (I saw it on television.)

tell (v): dtōsith'gka, dtōsith'in

tell a lie (v): hichkēan

teller of lies (n): heechik dtōsots

tempt (v): No single word, but you can say:

A'nē nan wēyalak. (Don't make me do it.)

ten (n): ch'ēō

tender (adj) (meat): hapits (also means SOFT)

tendon (n):

tent (n): gkalpa, gkalpan, gkalpanē (also means TARP)

termite (n):

test (n): No single word, but you can describe schoolwork:
 Utseyon naan. (We wrote.)
 Yōō naan pētsin. (We also counted.)
 Hōyon naan. (We read.)

test (v) (make sure something works):

tetanus (n):

than (conj) (comparison): han

Example: Na amin wa'ach' han. (I'm taller than he/she.)

thank (v): No single word, but you can say:

Wakē insis. (Very good)

that (adj and pro): cha, chun, chanē

that (v):

the (definite article): This word does not exist in Yowlumni.

their (pro): Yowlumni has several words for THEIR depending on how many people are involved.

aminkin	(two people)
amnok	(more than two)
chasikwin	(those two)
chasinwin	(those three or more)

them (pro): amakwa	(two people)
amanwa	(more than two)

Note: AMANWA is often shortened to AMANA.

then (conj): ama

there (adv): cha

wa' cha

(way over there)

chanith'

(from there)

xōnōōtsō

(farther away than CHA)

thermometer (n):

thermos (n):

these (adj and pro):

1) kēsik, kēsikwa, kēsikwanē (these two)

2) kēsin, kēsinwa, kēsinwanē (these three or more)

Note: English uses the same word THESE in THESE (KĒSIN) ARE MINE, I BOUGHT THESE (KĒSINWA), and GIVE HIM THESE (KĒSINWANĒ.) Yowlumni uses three different words, as shown in parenthesis.

they (pro): amak (two people)
 aman (three or more people)

Note: The pronouns for THESE and THOSE can also be used when talking about people.

thick (adj): dtinik

thicken (v) (get thicker): No single word, but you can say:
 Mētets thēweechaxō. (It's getting a little hard.)

thief (n): ūch'ats

thigh (n): k'ōwē

thimble (n):

thin (adj): 1) person - ch'ē'a

2) hair - No single word, but you can say:

Manē nim ōch'ō kōōninin.

(A lot of my hair is falling out.)

thin, become (v): ch'āheun

Example: Hēum ch'āheun.

(She/he has gotten thin.)

think (v): themthemxō

Example: Themthemxō na chun.

(I'm thinking about it.)

thirsty, be (v): hashagkinxō

Example: Hashagkinxō na.

(I'm thirsty.)

thirteen (n): ch'ēō shōōpin

thirty (n): shōōpin ch'ēō

this (adj and pro): kē, ken, kenē

thistle (n):

thong (n) (strip of leather):

thorn (n): tsikwēya

those (adj and pro):

1) people - chasik, chasikwa	(two)
chasin, chasinwa	(three or more)

2) things - chasik, chasikwa, chasikwanē	(two)
chasin, chasinwa, chasinwanē	(three or more)

thread (n): ēlū, ēlon, ēlonē

threaten (v): No single word, but specific words for what you're going to do.

Mē' na mam th'ūyen. (I'm going to shoot you.)

three (n): shōōpin

throat (n): ōkun

throb (v):

through (prep):

throw (v):

1) to be caught - k'ōgka

k'ōsith'in

(threw it to him/her)

2) at something - sōdtixgka

sōdtixhin

(he/she threw it)

sōdtixan

(she/he is throwing it)

throw away (v): ēpichgka

thumb (n):

thunder (n): mimyech

thunder (v): mimyechun

Thursday (n): hōtepaxō

hōtepata

(on Thursday)

tick (n): tēpik'

tickle (v): kutskutsnaxō

tie (v): ch'ēgka
 ch'ēk'an
 ch'ēk'hana
 (3) ch'ik'i

(he/she is tying)

(all tied up)

figature (by analogy with "hiki" (toy))

tight (adj): hitsēya

tight, be (v): hitsēyan

tighten (v):

time (n): No single word, but you can ask:

Haushinuk hēum?

(What time is it?)

(Literally: how many is it?)

timid (adj and n): chanich

tingle (v):

tip over (v): shē'ēwēyan, shē'ēwin

tiptoe (v):

tire (n) (car):

tired, be (v): moiyunan

Example: Wakē na moiyunan.

(I'm really tired.)

Hēum na moiyula.

(I'm tired of it.)

to (prep): No single word.

1) in the direction of

English uses the preposition TO to convey this idea.

Yowlumni changes the noun to indicate that it is now the place where the action of the verb occurs.

Tanan na lomtō.

(I'm going to the mountains.)

lōmit' (mountain)

lomtō (to the mountains)

shōkanas (town)

shōkanasē (to/in town)

ch'ōlich (river)

ch'ōlchē (to/by the river)

to (prep): No single word.

2) indirect object

English sometimes uses TO to identify an indirect object.
Yowlumni uses an objective pronoun.

Wangka nan chanē. (Give that to me.)

3) connection between an adjective and a verb

Yowlumni adds the ending TIN to the verb.

Tūlās hawētīn. (It's hard to do.)

4) purpose

Tanēn asīīten shūēnēnē. (He/she went to buy gas.)

Note from Pam. We have come to one of those places where people trying to analyze comparative grammar start tearing their hair. In the sentence above, ASĪĪTEN (GASOLINE) is in the objective case, but it's the direct object of SHŪĒNĒNĒ (BUYER). In English, a noun can never have a direct object. In Yowlumni, a noun made from a verb can have a direct object just like the verb would do.

toad (n):

toast (n):

tobacco (n): tawakō, tawakon, tawakōnē

tobacco (n) (Indian): sōhul

today (adv): 1) heets'ē hī'len

2) heets'ē

toe (n):

toilet (n): th'ēsā

tolerate (v): No single word. You have to explain.
 xēchiuwin nan, (It made me mad,)
 wishin na chun hawēn. (but I did it.)

toll (v) (bell sound): cholcholwēyan

tomato (n): tūmatē, tūmaten, tūmatenē

tomorrow (adv): hits'ē

tongue (n): talxuch

tongue, stick out (v): p'alath'wēgka

tonight (adv): heets'ē toi'nen

too (adv): 1) very - wakē

2) also - yōō

tool box (n): gkaxun

tooth (n): chāyē

top (n): chēpin

(also means UP and ON)

torment (v):

tortilla (n): toltēya, toltēyan, toltēyanē

tortillas, make (v): toltēyak

talga

(make tortilla dough)

touch (v): tsōgka

tough (adj): 1) not tender - wakē tēwich

2) knocked around by life - tē'wus (strong)

tourniquet (n): No single word, but you can say:

ch'ēgka

(tie it)

pull (v): shōtichgka (pull it)

toward (prep): No single word, but you can use AMTSA (CLOSE TO) to indicate a goal for motion.

towel (n): tūwīyū, tūwīyon, tūwīyonē

town (n): shōkanas (place where they sell stuff)
 shōkanasē (in town, to town)
 shokanats, i
 shokanal(is), shokanatsi

toy (n): hēkē

Example: Hēkāun amin hēkēa.

(She/he is playing with her/his toys.)

track (n): tanī

track (v): dtachachun (from TH'ACHACH [FOOT])

Example: Dtachachun na amin tanī.

(I am tracking its trail.)

trade (n): shētel

trade (v): shētelwisxō, shētelwisun

trail (n): 1) tanī (where you go)

2) hēwethē (where you walk)

train (n): hūla (This noun does not change.)

Example: Tanēn na cha hūla. (I went there on the train.)

traitor (n):

translator (n): chēaxulits (also means SPOKESPERSON)

trap (n): bpōwonā

trap (v): bpōōwon

trash (n): 1) ēpichhana

2) k'ōhana

tray (n):

treat (n): wanhana (something given, trick-or-treat)

treat (v) (medicine): thoyēxgka

treatment (n) (medicine): thoyēxa

tree (n): wētsetal (lots of branches)

treasures, have (v): wēch'ich'ichwēyan

trespass (v): No single word. You have to explain.

triangle (n): No single word.

trickster (n): 1) mōloltēnē

2) mōlolich

trim (v): 1) cut away what's not wanted - kichin (cut off)

2) decorate - pōyemtaxō (make it pretty)

trip (n): tana (going somewhere)

trip (v): 1) trip someone - th'atsawinlaxō

2) trip over something - th'atswinin

tripod (n):

trot (v): līlīwēyan

trouble (n): No single word. You have to explain what the trouble is.

trout (n): dtalin

truce (n):

Related phrase: Lō'lehuk nan. (Leave me alone.)

truck (n): tsōnōlits

(thing that carries stuff)

true (adj): mitsnanē

trunk (n): 1) main part of a tree -

2) big suitcase -

trust (v): No single word. You have to explain what a person does that makes you trust them.

try (v): 1) taste - dtumnak

2) attempt - mētsunun (do your best)

3) attempt, but without much enthusiasm.

HĒNASH (MAYBE) can be used.

Hēnash na chun inestō.

(Maybe I'll fix it. I'll try.)

tub (n): 1) bathtub - ēpā

2) washtub - shūhōchē

tuck (v):

Tuesday (n): pōnāyaxō
pōnāyata

(on Tuesday)

tule (n): k'oth'

tumbleweed (n):

turkey (n): wokalotē

turn around (v): ts'adtapwēgka

turn around and around (v): wulwēgka

(spin)

turn on (v): hotgka

(light)

turn on its back (v): ch'ath'ath'wēyalak

turn it over (v): ts'ūtupwēyalak

ts'ūtupwin

(it turned over)

turtle (n): ch'otō

twelve (n): ch'ēō pōnoi

twenty (n): pōnoi ch'ēō

twice (adv): ponyil

twilight (n): nē'wō

twilight, become (v): 1) nē'auwēya (it's getting dark)

2) ēmekwēya
ēmekwin (it was twilight)

twin (n): ache'asē

twist (v): pēyechwēgka (twist it, emphasis on the action
of twisting)

pēyechwēyalak (twist it, emphasis on the result
of the action, the whatever-it-is
becomes twisted)

twisted (adj): pēyechwēyē

two (n): pōnoi

-- U --

ugly (adj): dtōbpishun

ulcer (n) (sore that won't heal):

No single word, but you can say:

Tēxtun amin ōm inesaxō.

(His/her sore doesn't get better.)

umbilical cord (n): tsūtūs

umbrella (n): No single word. You have to explain.

un- prefix): ōm

(not)

unable, be (v): gkabpaatin, gkabpaatexō

An existing Yowlumni vocabulary has this entry, but according to Agnes, it is a euphemism. This verb is related to GKUBPTĒ (LAZY), and it means you don't get things done because you are too lazy to do them.

unable to find, be (v): kōsho'nan

Example: Kōsho'nan na nim yawen. (I can't find my keys.)
 Hēyok na chun xayan? (Where have I put them?)

unable to give proper birth, be (v): gkalanan

(like having the umbilical cord tangled around the baby)

unable to pass, be (v): hūnunun

unable to reach, be (v): gkadīīyun

uncle (n): 1) father's brother - kumois

2) mother's brother - aagkash

3) father's sister's husband -

4) mother's sister's husband -

under (adv and prep): ath'il

understand (v): hūth'āxō

clumsy person (n) (klutz): tūyach'

untie (v): shūtugka

(like unlacing shoes)

until (prep): No single word.

Instead of saying that he stayed until dark,
the way English often does, you might say:
Nē'auwēta, tanēn. (At dark, he left.)

up (adv): chēpin

uphill (adv): wēnāa

uphill, go (v): wēnāgka, wēnāun
Wake wēnāun.

(It's steep.)

upside (v): 1) animals - k'īayun
mēn

2) people - ts'ūyan
wōmēn

us (pro): 1) two people, speaker but not listener - nakwa

2) two people, speaker and listener -makwa

3) three or more, speaker but not listener - nanwa

4) three or more, speaker and listener - mīwa

use (v): No single word, but you can say:

Kenē hawēgka.

(Do it with this.)

use up (v): No single word, but you can say:

Hēum mī chun pēlishun.

(We've finished it.)

very - ① wakē

② washta

(Ludrie)

V

visit	imp	-	
	pres	-	pasēalan
	past	-	
	fut	-	

valley	nom	-	
	loc	-	palū
	obj	-	

Wa

walk imp - hēwetka
pres - hēwetin
past -
fut -

water nom - ilik*
obj - ilk*a
inst - ilk*anē

wake up imp - shalika
pres - shalikin (is waking up)
- shalkexō (is awake)
past -
fut -

want imp -
pres - ōyōxō
past -
fut -

— alternative: 'tin' inserted into the verb

Example: thanatinxō — want to go

tr
warm - ~~shū~~muk

wash (face) imp - tsumlūsuk
pres -
past -
fut -

Wa

water imp -
(garden pres - loxsitxō
past -
fut -

in this way - ke wēmē

washing machine nom - shūhutrēya
obj -
inst -

wagon nom - khalāta
obj -
inst -

Wa

wash
(hands,
dishes, etc.)

imp - shūhutrka
pres - shūhōōtrin
past - shūhutrīn
fut -

wait imp -
pres -
past -
fut -

tālēsuk
tālēsaxō

We

west - tōxil

we incl dual - muk
 plu - mī
excl dual - nuk
 plu - nuun

Wednesday - shōpāyaxō

well (adv) - inestem

be well imp -
 pres - insāxō
 past -
 fut -

We

wet - triū'na (triw'na)

week nom - semana
obj
inst

wear imp - xayuk
pres - xayan
past - xayāhon
fut -

on Wednesday - shōpāyata

wedding nom - thūp
obj -
inst -

Wh

white - tsolol
- tsoliltē

(lots of white)

what is - hauk

where - hēyok

when - hīyok

why - hīnuk

who - watuk

what (obj) - hanuk

whose - watinuk

Wh

which one - hauwēyuk

whip imp -

pres -

past -

fut - lupen

Wi

wind - shōkēw

be windy pres - shōkōwon
 past - shōkēwin
 fut -

winter - tūmu'sē

win imp -
 pres - trau'hin
 past -
 fut - tra'wen

Wi

wilt imp -
pres - thōpūnun
past -
fut -

with - apē

wife nom - mō'kē
gen -
obj -

wire nom - alambre
obj - alambren
inst -

Wo

woman - kī'na

work imp -
pres - tsōōxō
past -
fut -

woodpecker - palak*aka

wolf - yowlits

man - crazy man - mokehuch

Wh

write	imp	-	utsēyuk
	pres	-	utsēyōxō
	past	-	utsēyon
	fut	-	

Ye

yellow

- wīyu

obj

- wīyon

yesterday - walan

yes -hūhū

year

(sing)

- p^xa'na

(pl)

- p^xa'an

Yo

your sing - min
dual -
plu - minok

you sing - muh
dual - muk
plu - muun

you (obj) sing - mum
dual -
plu -